

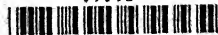
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**EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM VANIKARAN
SAMRIDDHI YOJANA (SGVSY)
UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.
F.D.A. ETAH, U.P.**

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**Giri Institute of Development Studies
Sector O, Aliganj, Housing Scheme
Lucknow 226 024 (U.P.)**

February 2007

PREFACE

Many schemes of the forest development are being funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. It has been observed by MOEF that while the objective of all the schemes are the same, their cost norms and guidelines are quite different. It has also been observed that funds released by the Govt. of India to the respective state could not reach to the implementing agencies in time, which at times badly affected the progress of schemes. Keeping in view all these points and also considering the need to integrate Rural Development and forest conservation schemes, the Ministry of Environment and Forests decided the merge most of the schemes funded by this ministry into one scheme with the name "National Afforestation Programme". This scheme along with plantation activities, also includes some activities of Rural Developments as an Entry Point Activities (EPA). It has also been decided that this scheme will be implemented through the institution of "Forest Development Agency" (FDA).

I do have an opportunity to express my obligation and gratitude to Prof. A.K. Singh, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, who assigned me to undertake the evaluation study of D.F.D.A., Etah, U.P. in the institute. Without his guidance and cooperation it was not possible for me to complete this study. I am also thankful to Prof. Ashutosh Joshi and Dr. Y.P. Singh for their guidance on every aspect of the work during the study period. I am thankful to Shri Arvind Kumar Singh for assisting me at every stage of the completion of this project as he worked sincerely with me. I am also thankful to Mr. Manoharan K. and Ms. Geeta Bisht for word processing the manuscript carefully and efficiently. My thanks are due to Mr. R.S. Bisht for maintaining official records. I extend my thanks to Mr. PJD Kutty and Deepak Sharma for scanning the colour photo prints for this study.

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February, 2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND GRADING OF THE PROJECT FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA), ETAH

GRADING OF PROJECT ON SCALE OF 01 TO 10

Quantitative Aspects	Physical	9.0
	Financial	8.0
Qualitative Aspects	Survival	8.0
	Health of Plantations	7.0
	Maintenance	7.0
	Sustainability	7.0
JFM	Degree of People's Participation	6.0
	Satisfaction over Perceived Benefits by the Local Population	7.0
FDA	Composition of General and Executive Bodies of the FDA	8.0
	Role of FDA in Administrative, Supervisory and Monitoring Mechanism of the Project	8.0
Mechanism	Flow of Funds from FDA to VFCs	8.0
	Planning, Implementation and Maintenance of Assets Directly by VFCs/EDCs	8.0
	Measures Taken for the Capacity Building of VFCs/EDCs	8.0

	Outstanding (8-10)	Very Good (5-<8)	Good (3-<5)	Poor (<3)
Overall Grading of the Project	—	7.62	—	—

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the beginning of 10th Five Year Plan, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India launched National Afforestation Programme (NAP) to empower village communities at grassroot level. It has been implemented through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level. The summary of findings of the study is given below.

Profile of Project Area

- Etah forest division, which covers entire district of Etah, is situated under Agra Circle of Uttar Pradesh. The forest area of the Etah district is 203.5 ha. which constitutes very low percentage of the total geographical area of the district.
- The project area includes the watershed/catchment areas of Budhi Ganga river, Kali river and Sirsa river, etc. The watershed area of these rivers is undulating with gentle slope maximum upto 5 per cent and soil is mostly problematic nature as usar or sandy. The pH value of land varies from 7 to 11. The area have been treated by the soil amenders like gypsum, usar-tod, ganna ki meli, green vegetation, jal kumbhi, farm yard manure and sand so as to improve soil structure and porosity.
- Generally in the project area the summer season is very hot and winter season is very cold. The maximum temperature of the project area in summer season is 47°C and minimum temperature in winter is 3°C. The rainfall is erratic and is not uniform over the whole area and over the whole rainy season. The generally water level is 50-60 feet.
- The villages are heavily populated and employment opportunities are almost nil in the villages. The population composition of villages covered under NAP indicated that an average 23 per cent of the total population belonged to the scheduled caste and 76 per cent to the category of other backward classes. Thus, about 99 per cent population belonged to the SC and OBC categories. Therefore, most of the families are below poverty line in true sense. The agricultural land holdings are very small and less in number. Most of the population is still starving and tortured by the influential families like old Zamindars, banyas and rich communities.

Findings of the Study

- The reference period of this project was consecutive five years (2002-03 to 2006-07).
- Total target area to be treated in this project was 725 ha and by the end of the financial year (2006-07) 100 per cent (725 ha.) of the target area was treated for project activity as per the available data.
- The total project cost was earmarked as Rs.163.03 lakh. By the end of 2005-06 financial years an amount of Rs.132.17 lakh was sanctioned (81.07 per cent). The amount released by the end of financial year 2005-06 was Rs.129.03 lakhs, which constituted 97.62 per cent of the sanctioned amount and 79.14 per cent of the total project cost.
- The entire plantation of the FDA was carried out 725 ha over the years of 2002-03 and 2006-07. Out of total land, 53.38 per cent is government waste land, 10.62 per cent belong to the reserve forest category, 33.93 per cent land belongs to the community and remaining 2.07 per cent belong to other categories.
- During four years of project implementation (2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07) important species used were prosopis juliflora, deshi babool and kanji, etc. These species were used under the scheme of ANR and AR.
- Out of 35 JFMCs in the project area a sample of 4 JFMCs by adopting simple random sampling technique was drawn belonging to four different years (2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07) to assess the survival rate. The sample JFMCs were Sheetalpur (32 ha.), Pura Saithri (38 ha.), Bazeerpur (10 ha.) and Nadrayee (13 ha.). The average survival rate of species was calculated after physical verification of plantation area by dividing it into a grid of 0.1 hectare. The average survival rate was found as 73.75 per cent at the location. The average height of the plant species was 4.5 feet.
- Average survival rate of species for the entire project area during four years of plantation (2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07) was 73.75 per cent. It was 76.67 per cent for the plantation year of 2003-04 and 74.17 per cent for the plantation year of 2005-06. For the plantation year 2005-06 average survival rate was 67.5 per cent and followed by 70.0 per cent during 2006-07.
- Micro-plans of 35 villages were completed prior to the implementation of the project. The records were also available with the concerned range offices. These micro-plans were prepared through the process of PRA as found in course of visit

and survey. During this field visit, the copies of micro-plans for different JFMCs were made available. Around Rs.8.20 lakh was spent for the preparation of the plans.

- Sufficient entry point activities were taken up in 35 JFMCs for this project in the district. As per available details an expenditure target of Rs.29.00 lakh was fixed under entry point activities during 2002-03 to 2006-07. The actual expenditure of Rs.25.00 lakh was made for undertaking these activities in different villages of the project upto December 2006. Thus, 86.21 per cent of the target amount was spent to undertake entry point activities till this period.
- As per record and on the spot inquiry there was no village development fund with the JFMCs. Hence village community did not made any effort to create fund to take up relevant activities.
- The district level documents of FDA Etah indicate about the provision of monitoring and evaluation of the plantation and other activities on every 1st December and 1st June in the project duration. But the details regarding monitoring and evaluation made by the officials and the frequency of M&E in FDA, Etah have not been made available to the evaluation team.
- The members of the JFMCs including officials were satisfied with the functioning of the FDA, but the delay in the receipt of grant was found to be affecting their smooth functioning. The process of assets creation within the sample JFMCs was very satisfactory. The villagers were found to be happy with the assets created but JFMCs but their cooperation with respect to maintenance of the forest area was not satisfactory.
- The assessment of the project area indicated that the quality of land brought under plantation has not been very good. The entire plantation of the FDA was carried out in 725 ha. over the years 2002-03 and 2006-07. Out of total land 53.38 per cent is government wasteland, 10.62 per cent belong to the reserve forest category, 33.93 per cent land belongs to the community and remaining 2.07 per cent belong to other categories.
- The quality of plantation was found to be good in the cases of both AR and ANR plantation.
- On the degraded land of the reserve forest, community land and the government wasteland the suitable species of plants were planted under AR and ANR plantation. The growth was found to be good considering the variety of the land.

- Traditional technology was used in most of the activities under FDA project. The polybags and pindi techniques were used while raising the seedlings in nurseries in all the JFMCs. The gypsum and compost of 2 kg each quantity is filled in these pits for plantation. The salinity of the land has also been treated by mixing of sulphuric acid with irrigation water while irrigating the plants.
- With the growth of plantation over a period of four years the increase in fuelwood has been realized to some extent. The availability of fodder grass has been quite good in the plantation area. The availability of small timber is yet to be achieved.
- The potable drinking water has been made available to a larger number of villagers through installation of handpumps as a part of entry point activities. This has enhanced the health status of the population of the catchment area. The increased educational level is achieved on account of more income generation with the help of employment activities generated through this project.
- Work generated from the project provided employment to the community people. In the first year 37900 mandays was generated followed by 38600 mandays in the second year and 51100 mandays in the third year. It was 28900 mandays generated in the fourth year till September 2006. Total 156500 mandays generated in the four years of project activities.
- In course of selection of plant species the soil and moisture and climatic conditions were taken into account along with the local needs of population. The forest officials also took into consideration the growth potential of individual species. The survey of the plantation sites and subsequent discussions with the JFMC members revealed that the plantation is likely to cater the local needs.
- Some NTFP plant species were taken up for plantation in this project. The selection of species was made on the basis of suitability of land for plant variety. There were no medicinal plants in the project area.
- The level of awareness among the local population about their responsibilities to run the project was quite satisfactory. But its follow-up by the villagers was lacking. Number of village women found involved in illicit felling of tree branches and spoiling the forest area. The expected benefits from the project activities were also found to be known to the most of the population of the catchment area.
- The meeting with the members of JFMCs and other population groups of the villages were organized. The other awareness training programmes relating to plantation and activities relating to forest development were taken up on a priority

- The FDA officials have always making efforts through required correspondence for the release of the pending funds.

Suggestions and Recommendations

- The implementing agency felt that the Added Natural Regeneration (ANR) and Artificial Regeneration (AR) component of the project should be of the relatively longer period in order to take measures for plants growth and protection. This further calls for the provision of more funds to be made available for undertaking these activities. Long term practical strategy should be devised to stop or reduce significantly the uncontrolled grazing and damaging of plantation areas.
- The project authorities felt that if the funds allocated under DPA would have been released in time, the overall performance would have been better.
- The funds for plantation work are released on the basis of cost of plantation, which is estimated by the forest authorities at the higher level. The implementing forest officials of the project have found that the cost of plantation estimated for the project is on the lower side as compared to the plantation cost for general departmental forestation. In view of this, the plantation cost turns out to be insufficient for proper completion of targets. There should be increase in the estimated plant cost in the project area.
- The local community of the project area are by and large found to be satisfied with the project activities including EPA and afforestation work. They realized the need for improving the plant protection measures in the area. They suggested for starting some new awareness campaigns for the same.
- The evaluating agency held the opinion that the project may be continued as this has been successful to a large extent in increasing the number of plant species in JFMC villages. The project has also been able to mobilize community for their involvement in the project activities to some extent. The plant protection measures are still needed to be strengthened in order to make the project successful. The involvement of the community members still needed to be increased through different measures.
- The awareness campaign and capacity building programmes among community people of JFMCs villages should be encouraged for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it is based on joint forest management system.

basis by the forest department considering the reluctant and negative outlook of the local population. The JFMC members further interacted with village population groups for motivating them and to seek cooperation for supporting the project activities.

- The means of communication adopted for the awareness generation have partially generated enthusiasm among the local community as the intensity of awareness generation was at low pitch. Consequently it has not been able to generate required rate of responses.
- Village communities had partial involvement in project planning, implementation, usufructs sharing and other mechanisms of the project.
- The permanent forest department officials including forest guards are engaged in protection and maintenance of plantations. Along with this, the temporary watchmen were also appointed to watch the waste plantation area of the project. Despite these efforts, the biotic pressure in this area is found to be too much as unregulated grazing and human interference were very frequent.

Constraints and Limitations

- Despite all efforts from the side of the DFDA, the required level of cooperation from the community could not be attained. This is reflected from the fact that community financial contribution could not be realized for EPA despite all efforts of forest authorities and the members of the JFMCs.
- High biotic pressure due to presence of unproductive cattle population as well as human population has been a constant problem in the protection of the relatively new plantation sites.
- The cost of plantation has been quite high considering the grant released for the same.
- The delayed release of funds during the different years of project implementation has been creating problems. Huge amount of funds and human resources was required in a short span of time specially during plantation work and any shortfall of resources would impede the work.
- The delayed release of funds has been on account of delay in the state office as well as at NAEB office in Delhi.

CHAPTER I

PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

This chapter deals with the profile of the project area and its salient features along with Project Implementing Agency, its location, cost, duration and area treated, project objectives, components of the project, composition of FDA and JFMCs, Micro-Plans, approved programme of work, etc. as discussed in the project proposal.

A.1 PROJECT TITLE

1. **Project Title**

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): A Participatory Approach to Sustainable Development of Forests Through Forest Development Agency (FDA), Etah in Uttar Pradesh.

2. **Project Implementing Agency**

FDA	Etah
District	Etah
Forest Division	Etah
Forest Circle	Agra
State	Uttar Pradesh

3. **Project Location(s)**

Sub-Watersheds	Budi Ganga, Kali River, sersa and Isan Rivers
Development Tahsils	Jalesar, Aliganj, Etah, Kasganj, Patiyali
Forest Ranges	Jalesar, Aliganj, Etah, Kasganj, Patiyali
Villages Associated	Total 35 Villages

The population composition of the village indicates more than 23 per cent SC population and more than 76 per cent OBC population in the village (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: **Profile of JFMCs/Villages**

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Name of Village	Total Population			Land Details (Ha.)			Cattle Population
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1.	Etah	Sheetalpur	2322	313	2009	564	475	89	1393
2.	Etah	Pura Saithri	2625	687	1938	812	746.5	65.5	1219
3.	Etah	Haroundi	1800	600	1200	589	589	--	920
4.	Etah	Sirsa Tappu	1150	751	399	718	718	--	1102
5.	Etah	Bhatmai	2945	165	2780	1000	986	14	761
6.	Aliganj	Pahara	978	372	606	894	894	--	833
7.	Aliganj	Parouli Suhagpur	8585	1550	7035	565	565	--	4385
8.	Aliganj	Jaithra Dehat	8550	2050	6500	601	601	--	5398
9.	Aliganj	Kealtha	6519	1610	4909	988.5	953.5	35	3504
10.	Jalishar	Bara Samaspur	5000	1250	3750	351	351	--	1560
11.	Jalishar	Nagla Mithan	1832	455	1377	670	670	--	1150
12.	Jalishar	Doulatpur Mushki	1368	150	1218	548	548	--	1650
13.	Jalishar	Hassan Alipur Basyee	1630	346	1286	548	548	--	1403
14.	Jalishar	Akbarpur Santha	2000	40	1960	800	800	--	631
15.	Jalishar	Patna	1842	459	1403	513	513	--	630
16.	Jalishar	Sikandarpur Mani	1215	630	685	443	443	--	465
17.	Jalishar	Nagla Anni	4565	600	3965	360	360	--	1500
18.	Jalishar	Bara Khurd	1452	674	778	415	415	--	3341
19.	Jalishar	Bara Bhondela	1760	795	965	516	516	--	2170
20.	Jalishar	Veer Nagar	4025	1198	2827	628	628	--	1589
21.	Kasganj	Tikathar	4369	1479	2890	947	947	--	1136
22.	Kasganj	Kadar Bari	3388	631	2257	2525	2525	--	1900
23.	Kasganj	Yakoot Ganj	1519	190	1329	524	524	--	1450
24.	Kasganj	Fatehapura Rara	2200	255	1945	1144	1144	--	1500
25.	Kasganj	Ram Chhatouni	1419	336	1083	348	348	--	800
26.	Kasganj	Bazeerpur	2200	700	1500	245	245	--	780
27.	Kasganj	Karsana	6000	600	5400	288	288	--	540
28.	Kasganj	Nadrayee	3811	1202	2609	861	861	--	450
29.	Kasganj	Mohanpura	953	308	645	342	342	--	376
30.	Kasganj	Lakhimpur	2660	855	1805	228	228	--	2100
31.	Patiyali	Nagar Kachanpur	2064	710	1354	886	886	--	810
32.	Patiyali	Baraipur	1304	248	1056	988	988	--	624
33.	Patiyali	Nardouli	4318	531	3787	1614	1614	--	1805
34.	Patiyali	Rajepura Kurra	790	50	740	1790	1790	--	411
35.	Patiyali	Bahora	2334	792	1542	433	433	--	1651
Total			101492	23582	77532	25687	25483	203.5	51937

Source: National Afforestation Programme (NAP), FDA, Etah, U.P.

4. Project Cost, Duration and Area

Project Cost	Rs.163.03 lakh
Project Duration	2002-03 to 2006-07
Project Area	725 Hectare (whole area covered)

Table 1.2: **Classification of Project Area**

Category of land	Added Natural Regeneration (in ha.)	Mixed Plantation (in ha.)	Total Area (in ha.)	% Total Project Area
Forest land	5	72	77	10.62
Community Land	—	246	246	33.93
Revenue Land	—	—	—	—
Govt. Wasteland	90	297	387	53.38
Private Land	—	—	—	—
Others Land	—	15	15	2.07
Total	95	630	725	100.00

Source: National Afforestation Programme (NAP), FDA, Etah, U.P.

A.2 PROJECT PROPOSAL

1. Introduction

Etah is a district of Agra Division, U.P. and bounded on the north by the Badaun district on the west by the district of Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura and Agra. On the south by Etah and Ferozabad, on the east by Farrukhabad.

The forest area of the Etah district is 203.5 ha. which constitutes very low percentage of the total geographical area of the district. The forest area is in 3 forest blocks consisting of usar area and having babul and prosopis juliflora plantation with crown density of about 0.1 due to heavy biotic pressure and problematic soil. The soil has about 9 to 11 pH value in these areas, whereas on the strips of the roads, canals and railway lines, the forest cover is in the form of mixed plantation of Sheesham, Mango, Kanji, Casia Seamea, Arjun, etc. Most of the Sheesham trees have been dried and exploited.

2. Project Area and Location(s)

The project area includes the watershed/catchment areas of Budhi Ganga river, Kali river, Sirsa river, etc. The watershed area of these rivers is undulating with gentle slope maximum upto 5 per cent and soil is mostly of problematic nature as usar or sandy. However, agriculture land has sandy loam and clay loam. The temperature variation is from 3°C in winter to 47°C in the summer. The average annual rainfall is about 550 mm.

The project area has almost no industry. The rural people are facing various hardships, such as, lack of irrigation of their farm lands, no employment, no power and no grazing lands, no fuelwood, etc. Therefore, this project of NAP will help the rural people for employment and meeting demands of fuel and fodder in the rural areas. This project has been taken over the forest land, government land and community land such as Gram Samaj, School, College land, etc.

(a) Geology and Soil

The project area includes the watershed/catchment areas of Budhi Ganga river, Kali river, Sirsa river, etc. The watershed area of these rivers is undulating with gentle slope maximum upto 5 per cent and soil is mostly problematic nature as usar or sandy. However, agriculture land has sandy loam and clay loam. The pH varies from 7 to 11. The areas have been treated by the soil amenders like gypsum, usar-tod, Ganna ki Meli, green vegetation, jal kumbhi, farm yard manure and sand so as to improve soil structure and porosity.

(b) Climate

Generally in the project area the summer season is very hot and winter season is very cold. The maximum temperature of the project area in summer season is 47°C and minimum temperature in winter is 3°C. The rainfall is erratic and is not uniform over the whole area and over the whole rainy season. The rainfall is reducing over the years. The summer season starts from mid-March to June. The rainy season generally starts after mid-June. In the summer season the hot wind blow very fast with dust. The generally water level is 50 – 60 feet.

3. Socio-Economic Profile of the Villages

The population composition of the JFMC villages indicates 23 per cent SC population and 76 per cent OBC population in the village (Table 1.1). The villages are heavily populated and employment opportunities are almost nil in the villages. Therefore most of the families are below poverty line in true sense. The agricultural land holdings are very small and less. The cattle population is declining due to costly rearing which is very serious problem of the villages. There is almost nil grazing area in the villages and landless families can not afford the animal husbandry. The quality of cattle is also poor. The literacy in the villages are still less than 50 per cent. Most of the population are still starving and tortured by the influential families like old Zamindars, Baniyas and rich communities. Therefore, there is no harmony and non-violence prevails in the villages. Some youths are involved in the criminal activities like abduction, dacoity, theft, etc. due to rampant of unemployment in the area. This project will help to provide employment so as to have social harmony in the villages. Fuel and fodder will be available in the villages so as to improve the living conditions of the rural people.

4. General Description of Forest Cover

Forest area in the Etah district is 203.5 ha. which is very low percentage of the total geographical area of the Etah district, which is very poor. The forest area is in 3 forest blocks,

with areas and having Babul and Prosopis Juliflora plantations with crown density about 0.1 due to heavy biotic pressure and problematic soil. Soil has pH value about 7 to 11. Whereas on the strips of roads, canals and railway lines, the forest cover is in the form of mixed plantation of sheesham, mango, kanji, jamun, arjun, etc. Most of the sheesham trees have been dried and exploited. However it is a good indication that there are large number of sheesham root suckers on the canal, road strips. If these root suckers can be tended, they can be converted in good forest crop.

5. Extent and Distribution of Forest Area

The forest area is about 203.5 ha. spreading in 4 forest blocks as given below in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Distribution of Forest Area

Sl. No.	Forest Range	Name of Forest Block	Area (Ha.)	Forest Type
1.	Etah	Sheetalpur	89.00	Saline Alkaline
2.	Etah	Pura Saithri	65.50	Babool Forest
3.	Etah	Bhatmai	14.00	
4.	Aliganj	Kealtha	35.00	(J/E-8b) Type
Total Area			203.50	

Following strips along roads, canals and railway line have mixed plantation partially.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|
| 1. | Road strips | 782 kms. |
| 2. | Canal strips | 195 kms. |
| 3. | Railway line strips | 154 kms. |

6. Degree of Pressure on Forest Resources

6.1 Fuelwood

The fuelwood is collected from babool, prosopis juliflora and other plants from the forest areas, community land (G.S. land), canals and roads. There was large number of sheesham root suckers on canals, roads, gram samaj lands, which are exploited for fuelwood purpose. Due to unscientific cutting of such trees and root suckers degraded the forest stocks. Even they are using agricultural waste, cow dung, as fuel for cooking, the situation is grim.

6.2 Fodder

The villagers graze their cattle on Gram Samaj land, forest land, canal and road strips. Due to this, afforested areas are being degraded by heavy grazing. However in the plantations, villagers usually collect the fodder during the closing period. Most of the fodder comes from agriculture, green fodder is being produced on the agricultural land. Hence, there is no problem of fodder in the district.

6.3 Small Timber

Due to agro-forestry plantation small timber of mango, sheesham, eucalyptus, popular, etc. are available in small quantity. Some timber of sheesham, eucalyptus is exploited from forestry plantations. Due to large scale drying of sheesham, there is likelihood of shortage of small timber in the near future. However, mixed plantations are the need of the day.

6.4 N.T.F.P.

Non-Timber Forest Products supply is negligible. However, jamun fruits, moong grass is available for thatching. Mango, bell fruits are available in the small quantity. Therefore it is necessary to have medicinal and NTFP plantations for rural employment.

6.5 Others

Other forest products are negligible. However, honey and gum are found in negligible quantity in some areas.

7. Implementing Agencies: Composition and Constitution of FDA

This project is being carried through Forest Development Agency (FDA) and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). The FDA of Etah district has already registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, since February 13, 2002. It is also mentioned in the registration certificate that this is valid till February 12, 2007. FDA Etah has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with JFMCs indicating the mutual obligations, rights and duties or rules. The MoU includes the right of FDA to stop and withdraw the funds from JFMC if the performance is found unsatisfactory and to have procedure how to deal in such cases. The project area has been selected as per watershed management basis. In the farm lands, the UP Usar Sudhar Nigam and Soil Conservation Officer are operating for the necessary activities. Whereas, areas under forest development and community land has been taken under the NAP programme. The registration certificate is given in Annexure-1.

8. Micro-Planning and JFMC

As soon as project is sanctioned by Government of India, the Micro-Plan of each village has been prepared by using PRA techniques and with the help of experts in such activities. Entry Point Activities were identified during micro-planning. These were digging of pond, water supply, khandanja drain construction, etc.

The cost of usar plantation has been 25 per cent more as compared to the given cost norms in guidelines. But the costing was as per guidelines. Funds are being used as per guidelines of the NAEB, Government of India guidelines. Training is being imparted to the staff and village JFMC members so that they become aware about rights and rules.

Range and Divisional level Committees have been formed to monitor the activities of the JFMC. The forest range officer is the leader of the range level committee and he has to visit the villages and guide and control the JFMCs. Funds is being released after getting satisfactory report from forest range officer.

9. Entry Point Activities

Protection of the forest wealth from theft, lopping, grazing and fire has been a big challenge in this forest division. People residing near forest areas, grazing their cattle in the existing forest areas. Over grazing and lopping leads to soil erosion and depletion of vegetation. To attract the interest of the local people in protection of forest, entry point activities are needed. For these purposes repair of school building, floor construction in Ambedkar Park, utensil purchase for public use, waiting room, hand pump, irrigation boring, water supply channel, kadanja road construction, soil filling in road, construction of cemented benches, soil filling in school compound, nallah cleaning, purchase of pressure cooker, water pond maintenance, provision of solar cooker, organization of health camps and other such community activities were proposed as per the requirement of the specific village limiting to the 19.27 per cent of the total released funds.

10. Project Objectives

The main objectives of the project are as under:

- (a) Development of forest with public cooperation.
- (b) To improve vegetative cover in the area.
- (c) To ensure continuous supply of the fuelwood, fodder, small timber, etc. to meet needs of the local people.
- (d) To increase the recharge of water and thereby to control the receding water table in and around the area of operation.
- (e) To improve soil and moisture conservation.
- (f) To generate employment opportunities for the local people.
- (g) To develop the pasture land.

11. Project Components

The important components of the project had been discussed below:

- (a) Aided Natural Regeneration.
- (b) Mixed Plantation.
- (c) Micro-Planning.
- (d) Soil and Moisture Conservation.
- (e) Extension and Promotion of JFM
- (f) People's Participation.
- (g) Technology Extension.
- (h) Entry Point Activities.

12. Salient Features of Including Proposed Strategies for Treatment

The basic strategy for the treatment of the project area adopted was based on the suitability of the local conditions of area and keeping this factor, the plantation patterns were developed. Advanced soil work have been done according to ground condition. The areas is treated by the soil amenders like gypsum, usar-tod, Ganna ki meli, green vegetation, jal kumbhi, farm yard manure and sand so as to improve soil structure and porosity. The pits were dug by the auger. In order to generate interest and to ensure the participation of the communities some of the entry point activities for their benefit were carried out by the forest department as per the budget provision in the project. Plants like prosopis Juliflora, Deshi Babul, Ber, Awla, Kanji, Sirs, Neem have been planted at the 3 X 3 m spacing and @ 1100 plants per hectare of area.

13. Creation of Joint Forest Management Committee and Development Funds

35 villages were selected on the basis of following grounds:

- (a) In these villages maximum population are OBC/SC and depend upon forests for fuelwood and fodder requirements.
- (b) In the total population of villages, 76 per cent OBC, 23 per cent SC and 1 per cent other caste.
- (c) Heavy unemployment and poverty exists in these villages and they are in desperate need of some employment or the other.
- (d) Creation of community assets is going to contribute to the overall eco-development of the area and will make them self-dependent.
- (e) The villagers are quite cooperative and expected to take active part in forestry management.

The village forest committee (VFC) was constituted after holding meeting with the village panchayats. After obtaining their consent, committee was formed with the village Sarpanch as its chairman and local forester as member secretary. The details are presented in Table 1.1.

14. Approved Programme of Works

It is as follows:

Table-1.4: Approved Programme of Work (2002-2003 to 2006-2007)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)													
District : Etah State: Uttar Pradesh													
Approved Wage Rate: Rs. 58 Rs. in Lakh and Area in Hectare													
Item of Work	Rate Rs.	2002-2003		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1.ANR	9750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admissible Rate	7540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a) Advance	3770	35	1.32	60	2.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.58
b) Creation	2560	—	—	35	0.90	60	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	2.44
c) Maintenance	1210	—	—	—	—	35	0.18	95	0.47	95	0.34	95	0.99
SUB-TOTAL	7540	35	1.32	60	3.16	—	1.72	95	0.47	95	0.34	95	7.01
2. Mixed Plantation	17100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admissible Rate	13224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a) Advance	6574	230	15.12	200	13.15	100	6.57	100	6.57	—	—	—	41.41
b) Creation	4500	—	—	230	10.35	200	9.00	100	4.50	100	4.50	—	28.35
c) Maintenance	2150	—	—	—	—	230	2.07	430	3.53	530	3.55	630	9.15
SUB-TOTAL	13224	230	15.12	200	23.50	100	17.64	100	14.60	530	8.05	630	78.91
3. Pasture/SP Devt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admissible Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a) Advance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Creation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.SMC (15%of plantation cost)	12.89	—	4.00	—	3.00	—	3.00	—	2.00	—	0.89	—	12.89
5. M&E, Micro plan, Awareness (10%)	8.59	—	2.40	—	2.35	—	1.97	—	1.16	—	0.72	—	8.60
6.Overheads@10% of plantation cost	8.59	—	1.64	—	2.67	—	1.94	—	1.51	—	0.83	—	8.59
7.EPA @Rs.4000/-	29.00	—	7.00	—	6.00	—	7.00	—	5.00	—	4.00	—	29.00
8.Improved Technology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	265	31.48	260	40.68	100	33.27	100	24.74	625	14.83	725	145.00

Source: D.F.O. Office, Etah.

CHAPTER II

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the classification of area covered in the project as physical targets and achievements under different components of the project such as natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, bamboo plantation, mixed plantation and also pasture/silvipasture development, soil and moisture conservation, extension/awareness, training, monitoring and evaluation, use of improved technologies in the project, status of micro-planning, types of assets created under EPA, process adopted in the formation of JFMC, capacity building programmes, etc.

B.1 Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

During five years of project implementation (2002-03 to 2006-07), it was observed that whole area covered was forest land, community land, government wasteland and others land and mostly belong to government wasteland. Five set of tables given below sufficiently proved that till the end of December of the financial year (2006-07) 100 per cent (725 ha.) of the total target area was treated under the project activity as per the available data. During the first year (2002-03) of implementation 36.55 per cent (265 ha.) was covered and it was 35.86 per cent (260 ha.) during second year (2003-04). During third year (2004-05) the total area covered was 13.79 per cent (100 ha.) and it was 13.80 per cent (100 ha.) each during fourth year (2005-06). Refer Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 for detailed information related to area under different land categories and plantation schemes.

Table - 2.1 : Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

Category	Added Natural Regene-ration	Artificial Regene-ration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2002-03 (Advance Work)										
Forest Land						15	--	--	15	2.07
Community Land	-	-	-	-	-	88	--	--	88	12.14
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	-	--
Govt. Wasteland	35	-	-	-	-	112	--	--	147	20.27
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	15	--	--	15	2.07
Total	35	-	-	-	-	230	--	--	265	36.55

2003-04 (Creation)										
Forest Land		--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	88	--	--	88	12.14
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Govt. Wasteland	35	--	--	--	--	112	--	--	147	20.27
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Total	35	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	265	36.55

2004-05 (Maintenance 1 st Year)										
Forest Land		--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	88	--	--	88	12.14
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--
Govt. Wasteland	35	--	--	--	--	112	--	--	147	20.27
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Total	35	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	265	36.55

2005-06 (Maintenance II nd Year)										
Forest Land		--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	88	--	--	88	12.14
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt. Wasteland	35	--	--	--	--	112	--	--	147	20.27
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Total	35	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	265	36.55

Table 2.1 (contd....)

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2006-07 (Maintenance IIIrd Year)										
Forest Land		--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Community Land	-	--	--	--	--	88	--	--	88	12.14
Revenue Land	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Govt. Wasteland	35	--	--	--	--	112	--	--	147	20.27
Private Land	-	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	-	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Total	35	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	265	36.55

Table 2.2: Classification of Area Coverage / Treated

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Forest Land	5	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	34	4.69
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75	10.34
Revenue Land	-	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt. Wasteland	55	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	151	20.83
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	60	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	260	35.86

2004-05 (Creation)

Forest Land	5	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	34	4.69
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75	10.34
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt. Wasteland	55	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	151	20.83
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	60	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	260	35.86

Table 2.2 (contd....)

2005-06 (Maintenance 1st Year)										
Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Forest Land	5	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	34	4.69
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75	10.34
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt.Wasteland	55	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	151	20.83
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	60	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	260	35.86

2006-07 (Maintenance IInd Year)										
Forest Land	5	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	34	4.69
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	75	10.34
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Govt.Wasteland	55	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	151	20.83
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Total	60	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	260	35.86

Table - 2.3: Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2004-05 (Advance Work)										
Forest Land	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	13	1.80
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	23	3.17
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt.Wasteland	--	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	64	8.83
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	13.80

2005-06 (Creation)										
Forest Land	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	13	1.80
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	23	3.17
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt.Wasteland	--	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	64	8.83
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	13.80

Table 2.3 (contd....)

2006-07 (Maintenance 1st Year)										
Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Forest Land	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	13	1.80
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	23	3.17
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt.Wasteland	--	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	64	8.83
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	13.80

Table - 2.4: Classification of Area Coverage / Treated

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of Medicinal Value	Perennial Herbs	Total	% Of Total Project Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2005-06 (Advance Work)										
Forest Land	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	60	8.28
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt.Wasteland	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	25	3.45
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	13.80
2006-07 (Creation)										
Forest Land	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	15	2.07
Community Land	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	60	8.28
Revenue Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Govt.Wasteland	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	25	3.45
Private Land	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	13.80

B.2 Physical and Financial Achievements

As per the data made available by the project implementing agency, physical and financial target of the project during 2002-03 was achieved. Total expenditure on advance work and soil and moisture conservation, EPA, micro-planning, overheads work of project during this

year was Rs.31.02 lakh against the target of Rs.31.48 lakh. No expenditure was done during this year on the project heads of creation, maintenance, fencing, monitoring and evaluation, application of improved technologies, etc. as revealed with the perusal of the data.

During 2003-04 it was revealed that total expenditure on advance work, creation, soil and moisture conservation, EPA, micro-planning, overheads was Rs.32.00 lakh against the target of Rs.40.66 lakh. During 2004-05 the total sum of Rs.24.00 lakh was spent for creation, advance work, maintenance, soil and moisture conservation, EPA, micro-planning, overheads against the target of Rs.33.27 lakh. During 2005-06 the total sum of Rs.37.36 lakh was spent for creation, advance work, maintenance, etc. against the target of Rs.24.74 lakh. Since the amount sanctioned for EPA was not released during the fifth year of the project hence no assets were created during this year. For this, the resentment was shown by the members of the village community. Total achievement of financial targets after four years of project period was Rs.124.38 lakh (76.29 per cent). For detailed information on physical and financial target and achievements refer tables 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9.

Table - 2.5: **Physical and Financial Achievements (2002-03)**

SN.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year	Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	35	35	1.32	1.32
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL	35	35	1.32	1.32
2	Mixed Plantation				
	a) Advance Work	230	230	15.12	14.66
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL	230	230	15.12	14.66
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL				
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			4.00	4.00
5	EPA			7.00	7.00
6	Micro Planning			2.40	2.40
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			1.64	1.64
	TOTAL	265	265	31.48	31.02

Table - 2.6: **Physical and Financial Achievements (2003-04)**

SN.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year	Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	60	60	2.26	2.26
	b) Creation	35	35	0.90	0.90
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL	60	60	3.16	3.16
2	Mixed Plantation				
	a) Advance Work	200	200	13.15	4.47
	b) Creation	230	230	10.35	10.35
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL	200	200	23.50	14.82
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL				
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			3.00	3.00
5	EPA			6.00	6.00
6	Micro Planning			2.67	2.67
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			2.35	2.35
	TOTAL	260	260	40.68	32.00

Table - 2.7: **Physical and Financial Achievements (2004-05)**

SN.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year	Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation	60	60	1.54	1.54
	c) Maintenance	35	35	0.18	0.18
	SUB TOTAL	60	60	1.72	1.72
2	Mixed Plantation				
	a) Advance Work	100	100	6.57	1.30
	b) Creation	200	200	9.00	5.00
	c) Maintenance	230	230	2.07	2.07
	SUB TOTAL	100	100	17.64	8.37
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL				
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			3.00	3.00
5	EPA			7.00	7.00
6	Micro Planning			1.97	1.97
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			1.94	1.94
	TOTAL	100	100	33.27	24.00

Table - 2.8: **Physical and Financial Achievements (2005-06)**

SN.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year	Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance	95	95	0.47	0.47
	SUB TOTAL	95	95	0.47	0.47
2	Mixed Plantation				
	a) Advance Work	100	100	6.57	14.19
	b) Creation	100	100	4.50	9.50
	c) Maintenance	430	430	3.53	3.53
	SUB TOTAL	100	100	14.60	27.22
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL				
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			2.00	2.00
5	EPA			5.00	5.00
6	Micro Planning			1.16	1.16
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			1.51	1.51
	TOTAL	100	100	24.74	37.36

Table - 2.9: **Physical and Financial Achievements (2006-07)**

SN.	Item	Physical (Area in Ha.)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year	Target of the Area	Achieved in the Year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance	95	95	0.34	
	SUB TOTAL	95	95	0.34	
2	Mixed Plantation				
	a) Advance Work				
	B Creation	100	100	4.5	
	c) Maintenance	530	530	3.55	
	SUB TOTAL	630	630	8.05	
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work				
	b) Creation				
	c) Maintenance				
	SUB TOTAL				
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			0.89	
5	EPA			4.00	
6	Micro Planning			0.72	
7	Fencing				
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
9	Improved Technologies				
10	Overheads			0.83	
	TOTAL	725	725	14.83	

(i) **Adequacy of the Planting Stock Raised or Available in Each Year**

Plantation activities were carried out consecutively during four years of project implementation (2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06). The data made available by the officials was complete and the records were maintained properly. The tables (Table 2.10, 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13) indicate that important species used among the 35 JFMCs were Juliflora, kanji, babool, sheesham, etc. and mixed species. In the first year (2002-03) of the project implementation total 260000 species were planted on 265 ha. of land (5.66 per cent forest land) and the average survival rate of species was 76 per cent.

During the second year (2003-04) total 232000 species were planted on 260 ha. of land (13.07 per cent forest land). During this period average survival rate of plant species was 78 per cent and protection and maintenance of old kanji, babool, sheesham, coppice, etc. During third year (2004-05) total number of plant species planted were 110000 on 100 ha of land belonging to juliflora, kanji, babool, sheesham, etc. and the new coppices of old juliflora, kanji, babool, etc. were maintained. The average survival rate during his period was 80 per cent. During the fourth year (2005-06) of the project implementation total area covered under plantation were 100 ha. and the total number of plant species planted were 110000. The new coppices of old species were maintained. The average survival during this period was more than 86 per cent. Thus, overall average survival rate of species for the entire project area and project period of four years was 80 per cent. The list of JFMCs wise plantation is given in Tables 2.10, 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13.

Table 2.10: **Inventory of All JFMCs**

SN.	Range	VFC Name	Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mixed Plantation								
1.	Etah	Sheetalpur	Sheetalpur Forest Block	10.00	11000	71% to 81%	Juliflora, Kanji, Babool, Sheesham etc	2003
			Etah-Aliganj Road Km 3-7	5.00	5500			
2	Etah	Pura Saithri	Saithri Forest Block	5.00	5500			
3	Etah	Haroundi	Nahar Bewar Branch	15.00	16500			
4	Etah	Sirsa Tappu	Nahar Bewar Branch Mile 1-4	10.00	11000			
5	Aliganj	Pahara	Aliganj Ganjdundwar Road	4.00	4400			
6	Aliganj	Parouli Suhagpur	Etah - Aliganj Road Km. 29-3 RB	4.00	4400			
			Adarsh Pur Madhyamik Vidh. Suhagpur	2.00	2200			
7	Aliganj	Jaithra Dehat	Sara Nala	5.00	5500			
8	Jaleshar	Bara Samspur	Koshma - Nagla Swaroop Link Road	3.00	3300			
			Firozabad Rajbaha Km.7-10	2.00	2200			
9	Jaleshar	Nagla Mithanpur	Primary Pathshala	3.00	3300			
			Nagla Mithan					
			Sakrouli Rajbaha	2.00	2200			
10	Jaleshar	Daulatpur Mushki	Nidhouli - Jaleshar Road Km 20-22	5.00	5500			
11	Jaleshar	Hasan Alipur Basyee	Sirsa Nadi	5.00	5500			

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Table 2.10 (contd...)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Jaleshar	Akbarpur Santha	Akbarpur Santha Gram Samaj	3.00	3300	71% to 81%	Juliflora, Kanji, Babool, Sheesham etc	2003
13	Jaleshar	Patna	Patna Gram Samaj	5.00	5500			
14	Jaleshar	Sikendarpur Mani	Mudai Prahlad Nagar	3.00	3300			
15	Jaleshar	Nagla Anni	Barhann – Etah Railway Line	4.00	4400			
16	Jaleshar	Borra Khurd	Khediya Taj Nala	5.00	5500			
17	Jaleshar	Bara Bhondela	Gadesra Kothi	5.00	5500			
18	Jaleshar	Veer Nagar	Barhan –Etah Railway Line Km. 38 RB	5.00	5500			
19	Jaleshar	Tikathar	Etah –Tundala Road Km.29-31 BB	5.00	5500			
20	Kasganj	Kadar Badhi	Kadar Badhi Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
21	Kasganj	Yakoot Ganj	Yakoot Ganj Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
22	Kasganj	Yakoot Ganj	Aliganj –Soron Road Km.55-57	5.00	5500			
23	Kasganj	Fatehpura	Fatehpura Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
24	Kasganj	Ram Chhatouni	Aliganj –Soron Road Km.37-39	5.00	5500			
25	Kasganj	Bazeer Pur	Kasganj-Amapur Road Km.8-10	5.00	5500			
26	Kasganj	Karsana	Kasganj-Amapur Road Km.11BB	5.00	5500			
27	Kasganj	Nadrayee	Nahar L.G.C. Km.53-54	5.00	5500			
28	Kasganj	Lakhmipur	Aliganj-Soron Road Km.52-54	5.00	5500			
			Nala Lakhmipur	5.00	5500			
29	Patiyali	Nagar Kanchanpur	Nagar Kanchanpur Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
30	Patiyali	Baraipur	Baraipur Gram Samaj Nahar	20.00	22000			
31	Patiyali	Nardouli	Nardouli Gram Samaj	20.00	22000			
			TOTAL	230.00	253000			

ANR

1	Etah	Pura Shaithri	Nahar Bewar Branch Mile 14-15	5.00	1000	71% to 81%	Juliflora, Kanji, Babool, Sheesham etc	2003
2	Etah	Sirsa Tappu	Etah-Kasganj Road Km.10-16	5.00	1000			
3	Aliganj	Pehra	Nahar Farukabad Branch	1.00	200			
4	Aliganj	Parouli Suhagpur	Etah –Aliganj Road Km.29-31 LB	2.00	400			
5	Aliganj	Jaithra Dehat	Jaithra-Kurawali Road Km.1-2	2.00	400			
6	Jaleshar	Veer Nagar	Nahar Etawa Stamp Km.28 RB	5.00	1000			
7	Kasganj	Bazir Pur	Kasganj –Amapur Road	5.00	1000			
8	Kasganj	Mohanpura	Bareilly –Mathura Road Km.170-171	5.00	1000			
9	Patiyali	Baraipur	Nahar Farrukabad Branch	5.00	1000			
	ANR Total			35.00	7000			
	Silvi -Pasture			---	----			
	Grand Total			265.00	260000			

Table – 2.11: Inventory of All JFMCs

Sl. No.	Range	VFC Name	Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mixed Plantation								
1.	Etah	Sheetalpur	Sheetalpur Forest Block Etah-Aliganj Road Km 3-7	5.00	5500	72% to 83%	Juli Flora, Kanji, Ba bool, Sheesham etc.	2004
2	Etah	Pura Saithri	Saithri Forest Block	10.00	11000			
3	Etah	Haroundi	Nahar Bewar Branch	15.00	16500			
4	Etah	Sirsa Tappu	Nahar Bewar Branch Mile 1-4	10.00	11000			
5.	Etah	Bhatmai	Bhatmai Gram Samaj Etah-Aliganj Road	9.00 4.00	9900 4400			
6	Aliganj	Pahara	Nahar Farrukahabad Branch	0	1200			
7	Aliganj	Parouli Suhagpur	Etah – Aliganj Road	3.00	3300			
8	Aliganj	Kalitha	C.P. Forest Block	5.00	5500			
9	Jaleshar	Hassan	Sonamai Minor	5.00	5500			
10	Jaleshar	Akbarpur Santha	Lodhipur Rajbaha	3.00	3300			
11	Jaleshar	Patna	Patna Gram Samaj	5.00	5500			
12	Jaleshar	Sikanderpur Mani	Sikanderpur Mani Link Road	5.00	5500			
13	Jaleshar	Nagla Anni	Firozabad Rajbaha Mathura- Awagarh Road	4.00 3.00	4400 3300			
14	Jaleshar	Veer Nagar	Awagarh-Nidhouli Road	5.00	5500			
15	Jaleshar	Tikathar	Tikathar Link Road	5.00	5500			
16	Kasganj	Kadarbadhi	Kadarbadhi Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
17	Kasganj	Yakoot Ganj	Yakoot Ganj-Nagariya	5.00	5500			
18	Kasganj	Fatehpura Rara	Fatehpura Rara Gram Samaj	5.00	5500			
19	Kasganj	Ram Chhatouni	Aliganj-Soron Road Km.2-4	5.00	5500			
20	Kasganj	Bazeer Pur	Kasganj-Amapur Road Km.2-4	5.00	5500			
21	Kasganj	Karsana	Kasganj-Amapur Road Km.12-13	5.00	5500			
22	Kasganj	Nadrayee	Nahar P.L.G.C.	2.00	2200			
23	Kasganj	Mohanpura	Bareilly-Mathura Road	12.00	13200			
24	Kasganj	Lakhmipur	Aliganj-Soron Road Km.50-51	5.00	5500			
25	Patiyali	Nagar Kanchanpur	Nagar Kanchanpur Gram Samaj	5.00	5500			
26	Patiyali	Baraipur	Baraipur Gram Samaj	5.00	5500			
27	Patiyali	Nardouli	Nardouli Gram Samaj	15.00	16500			
28	Patiyali	Rajepura Kura	Rajepura Kura Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
29	Patiyali	Bahora	Bahora Gram Samaj	15.00	16500			
		Total		200.00	220000			

Table 2.11 (contd....)

Sl. No.	Range	VFC Name	Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANR								
1	Etah	Pura Saithri	G.T.Road	5.00	1000	72% to 83%	Juli Flora, Kanji, B abool, Sheesham etc.	2004
2	Etah		Nahar Bewar Branch	5.00	1000			
3	Etah	Haroundi	Nahar Bewar Branch	5.00	1000			
4	Aliganj	Phara	Keala Nala	1.00	200			
			Nahar Farukkabad	6.00	1200			
5	Aliganj	Khelta	C.P Foresta Block	5.00	1000			
6	Jaleshar	Akbarpur Satha	Lodhipur Rajabaha	2.00	400			
7	Jaleshar	Patna	Kanawu Rajbaha	2.00	400			
8	Jaleshar	Hassan Alipur Basai	Sonamai Minor	2.00	400			
9	Jaleshar	Nagla Anni	Firozabad Rajbaha	5.00	1000			
10	Jaleshar	Borra Khurd	Khediya Taj Nala	2.00	400			
11	Jaleshar	Bara Bhondela	Noohkash Minor	3.00	600			
			Udheri Minor	2.00	400			
12	Jaleshar	Tikathar	Pilkhatra Rajbaha	2.00	200			
13	Kasganj	Nadrayee	Nahar P.L.G.C. Km.56-57	3.00	600			
			Bareilly-Mathura Rd.	3.00	600			
14	Patiyali	Nagar Kanchanpur	Ganjdundwara-Aliganj Road	7.00	1400			
			Km 24-27					
		Total		60.00	12000			
		Silvi -Pasture		0	0			
		Grand Total		260.00	232000			

Table 2.12: Inventory of All JFMCs

SN.	Range	VFC Name	Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mixed Plantation								
1	Etah	Sheetalpur	Sheetalpur Forest Block-9	5.00	5500	75% to 85%	Juli Flora Kanji, Babool, Sheesham etc.	2005
2	Etah	Saithri	Saithri Forest Block	3.00	3300			
3	Etah	Sirsa Tappu	Nahar Bewar Branch Km.9-10	5.00	5500			
4	Etah	Bhatmai	Nahar Bewar Branch Km.18-19RB	7.00	7700			
5	Aliganj	Parouli Suhagpur	Mohan Pura Rajbaha Amratpur Minor	3.00 2.00	3300 2200			
6	Aliganj	Kailtha	C.P. Forest Block	5.00	5500			
7	Aliganj	Jathra Dehat	Etah-Aliganj Rd.Km35-35 Etah –Aliganj Rd.Km.38-39	2.00 2.00	2200 2200			
8	Patiyali	Nardouli	Nardouli Gram Samaj	8.00	8800			
9	Patiyali	Bhora	Patiyali-Nardouli Road Km.11-13	5.00	5500			
10	Patiyali	Nagar Kanchanpur	Dharampur-Shabazpur Rd.Km.4-6 Kadarganj-Gangddundwara Rd.Km4-6 BB	8.00 4.00	8800 4400			
11	Patiyali	Rajepura Kura	Rajepur Kura Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
12	Kasganj	Kadarbari	Nagriya-Kadarbari Road Km.0-8 BB	5.00	5500			
13	Kasganj		Tatherpur Line Road Km.0-5 BB	5.00	5500			
14	Kasganj	Ramchitouni	Ramchitouni Gram Samaj	5.00	5500			
15	Kasganj	Fathepur Rara	Sadikpur –Fatehpur Rara Link Poad BB	5.00	5500			
16	Kasganj	Lakhmipur	Budi Ganga Ka Nala	10.00	11000			
			Total	100.00	110000			
ANR								
		Total						
		Silvi-Pasture						
		Grand Total		100.00	110000			

Table 2.13: Inventory of All JFMCs

SN.	Range	VFC Name	Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of Plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mixed Plantation								
1	Etah	Sheetalpur	Sheetalpur Forest Block	7.00	7700	75% to 85%	Juli Flora Kanji, Babool, Sheesham etc.	2006
2	Etah	Saithri	Saithri Forest Block	5.00	5500			
3	Etah	Sirsa Tappu	Nahar Bewar Branch Mile 11-13	5.00	5500			
4	Etah	Bhatmai	Bhatmai Forest Land Nahchalpur Link Road	3.00 2.00	3300 2200			
5	Aliganj	Parouli Suhagpur	Sarra Nala Chilouli Pool Datouli Pool	5.00	5500			
6	Patiyali	Nardouli	Nardouli Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
7	Patiyali	Barajpur	Barajpur Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
8	Patiyali	Bhora	Bhora Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
9	Patiyali	Nagar Kanchanpur	Nagar Kanchanpur Gram Samaj	20.00	22000			
10	Patiyali	Raje Pura Kura	Raje Pura Kura Gram Samaj	10.00	11000			
11	Kasganj	Mohanpura	Mohanpura-Kanarkhera Link Road Km.1-4	3.00	3300			
12	Kasganj	Lakhmipur	Budi Ganga Bandha	5.00	5500			
13	Kasganj	Yakootganj	Yakootganj Bhanupura Road Km.1-4	5.00	5500			
			Total	100.00	110000			

ANR

	Total						
	Silvi Pasture						
	Grand Total		100.00	110000			

(ii) An Overview of Sample JFMC

By adopting simple random sampling technique four JFMCs were taken for sample, namely, Sheetalpur, Pura Saithri, Bazeerpur and Nadrayee belonging to different plantation years. These were physically verified to assess the survival rate, height and health of species. The sample JFMCs are given in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Inventory of Sample JFMCs

Sl No.	Scheme	JFMC/ Site Name	Area (Ha)	No of Plants	Survival Rate	Average Height	Species	Soil Ph	Plan- tation Year
1	AR	Sheetalpur (Etah Range)	15 ha	16500	80 %	4-5 feet	Prosopis, Kunji Babool	7.5	2003-04
2	AR	Sheetalpur (Etah Range)	5 ha	5500	80 %	3.5-4.5 feet	Prosopis, Kunji Babool	7.5	2004-05
3	AR	Sheetalpur (Etah Range)	5 ha	5500	70 %	2.0-2.5 feet	Prosopis, Kunji Babool	8.0	2005-06
4	AR	Sheetalpur (Etah Range)	7 ha	7700	75 %	1.0-1.5 feet	Prosopis, Kunji Babool	8.0	2006-07
5	AR	Pura Saithri (Etah Range)	5 ha	5500	70 %	3.5-4.5 feet	Prosopis	9.0	2003-04
6	AR	Pura Saithri (Etah Range)	10 ha	11000	70 %	2-3 feet	Prosopis	9.0	2004-05
7	AR	Pura Saithri (Etah Range)	3 ha	3300	65 %	1.5-2.0 feet	Prosopis	10.0	2005-06
8	AR	Pura Saithri (Etah Range)	5 ha	5500	65 %	1-1.5 feet	Prosopis	10.5	2006-07
9	ANR	Pura Saithri (Etah Range)	5 ha	1000	75 %	5-6 feet	Sheesham Kunji	7.0	2003-04
10	ANR	Pura Saithri (Etah Range)	10 ha	2000	70 %	4.5-5.5 feet	Sheesham Kunji	7.5	2004-05
11	AR	Bazeerpur (Kasganj Range)	5 ha	5500	80 %	6-7 feet	Imali, Sheesham Semal, Khair etc.	7.0	2003-04
12	AR	Bazeerpur (Kasganj Range)	5 ha	5500	75 %	5-6 feet	Imali, Sheesham Semal Khair etc.	7.0	2004-05
13	ANR	Bazeerpur (Kasganj Range)	5 ha	1000	80 %	6-7 feet	Sheesham Papari Babool etc.	7.0	2003-04
14	AR	Nadrayee (Kasganj Range)	5 ha	5500	75 %	6-7 feet	Sheesham, SirusP apriKunji, Neem, Jamun etc.	7.0	2003-04
15	AR	Nadrayee (Kasganj Range)	2 ha	2200	70 %	5-6 feet	Sheesham, Sirus, PapriKunji Neem, Jamun etc.	7.5	2004-05
16	ANR	Nadrayee (Kasganj Range)	6 ha	1200	80 %	5.5-6.5 feet	Sheesham, Sirus, PapriKunji Neem, Jamun etc.	7.0	2004-05

1. JFMC Sheetalpur

JFMC Sheetalpur is situated at a distance of 1.5 kilometres from divisional forest office of Etah and range office Etah. The entire plantation area of this JFMC belongs to the community and government wasteland. An area of 32 hectare was brought under plantation in the category of artificial regeneration in this JFMC. The quality of land under forestation has not been good. The user land with 8 pH value is not suited to other species than prosopis juliflora and kanji. Average survival rate of species was calculated after physical verification of plantations area by

dividing it into a grid of 0.1 hectare. On an average 12 such samples were physically verified in this JFMC. Observation of the evaluator as well as discussions and interviews with the forest officials were also taken into account while calculating survival percentage. The average survival rate was very good and found as 80 per cent at this location. The average height of the plantation ranged 4.5 feet to 5.5 feet. The health of the plants was also very good.

The reasons of death of about 20 per cent plants were lack of adequate watering and bad soil texture. Human interference and illicit felling was also the reasons for the damage to the existing plantation. The FDA authorities have assured for enhancing the vigil to protect the forestation. The sample JFMC-wise details are presented in Table 2.14.

2. JFMC Pura Saithri

Pura Saithri JFMC is also selected in the sample of Etah forest range. There are 6 sites of plantation in this JFMC. Out of six sites covering about 38 hectares of plantation under DFDA, 15 hectares of plantation, covered under two sites is of Added Natural Regeneration (ANR) type and 23 hectares of Artificial Regeneration (AR) plantation is in 4 sites. The plantation in this JFMC was undertaken in four consecutive years, i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. All the plantations under the category of AR are of prosopis because land was found suited to this spiciy only due to the high pH value of land under plantation. The plantation under ANR is found to be on the canal side and the pH value of the land has been 7 to 7.5. The plantations of species were sheesham and kanji. The average survival rate of plantation in this JFMC also was estimated after physical verification of the plantation area by dividing it into a grid of 0.1 hectare.

The survival rate of plantation under AR category in this JFMC ranged from 65 per cent to 70 per cent. A higher survival rate of 70 to 75 per cent was recorded in case of ANR plantation in this JFMC.

The plant size was recorded to be 3.5 feet to 6 feet where the plantation year was 203-04. The plantation of prosopis during this year was made in the land of high pH value hence average size of the plant was lower. But the land with low pH value and plantation of sheesham and kanji during the same year had relatively bigger plant size.

The plantation made during the later years had lower average size ranging from 1 feet to 3.5 feet. The survival rate has ranged from 65 to 70 per cent.

The main reasons for death of plantation in the area were found to be low land quality coupled with the non-availability of timely irrigation facility. The damage caused by human interference is also found to be one of the main reasons for non-survival of plant species. The

illicit felling by womenfolk of the local villagers was seen to be a common practice in the area. Apart from these, the cleaning in the surrounding of the plantation area is still required in case of ANR and AR plantation of the JFMC. These points have been conveyed to the forest officials. They have assured for taking up required actions for the same.

3. JFMC Bazeerpur

The plantation of AR and ANR both the categories was made in Bazeerpur JFMC of the Kasganj range. The soil texture is seen to be better in this range. The pH value of the land was 7.0. The plantation was made in two consecutive years, i.e. 2003-04 and 2004-05. The plant varieties included imali, khair, papari, sheesham and babool, etc. The growth of plants was very good and ranged from 5 feet to 7 feet taking into consideration the both years of plantations. The average survival rate was calculated by applying the same method. The average survival rate was recorded to be between 75 per cent to 80 per cent including both years of plantation under this JFMC. The health of the plants was also very good.

The plantation under Bazeerpur JFMC was found to be good and the problems were the same as in earlier two JFMCs. The human interference along with the illicit tree cutting by the local womenfolk has been the main cause of existing level of damage of the plantation. The awareness campaign for the local population particularly to the women is urgently required.

4. JFMC Nadrayee

The plantation in Nadrayee JFMC was undertaken in two consecutive years, i.e., 2003-04 and 2004-05. Both type of plantation AR and ANR was found in 2 hectares and 6 hectares of area respectively. The pH value of the land was found to be between 7 and 7.5, hence plant species were varied. These were sheesham, sirsa, papari, kanji, neem, jamun, etc.

The average survival rate of the plantation was calculated after physical verification of the plantation area with the application of some methodology as in case of earlier three JFMCs. The survival rate was found to be ranging from 70 per cent to 80 per cent in this JFMC. The growth of AR and ANR plantation was very good. The average height of plants ranged from 5 to 7 feet.

In course of physical verification and visit of the sample plantation sites of this JFMC, it is found that planted trees and their branches are being cut by the local villagers. The illicit cutting of trees requires regular and rigorous checking. Special women police force should be deployed frequently to control such activities in which mostly the local women of the area are found involved. Other details of this JFMC are presented in Table 2.14.

B.3 Peoples Participation

B.3.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal/Micro-Planning

Micro-plans of 35 villages were completed prior to the implementation of the project. The records were also available with the concerned range offices. These micro-plans were prepared through the process of PRA as found in course of visit and survey. During this field visit, the copies of micro-plans for different JFMCs were made available. The expenditure of the sanctioned amount under the head of micro-planning was made during the years 2002-03 to 2005-06. The amount spent during each year for micro-planning is presented in Table 2.15.

Table 2.15: Year wise Expenditure (Rs. in lakh) on Micro Planning

Year	Target	Expenditure
2002-03	2.40	2.40
2003-04	2.67	2.67
2004-05	1.97	1.97
2005-06	1.16	1.16
2006-07	0.72	Fund not Available
Total	8.92	8.20

B.3.2 Entry Point Activities

The entry point activities have been taken up in all the 35 villages where JFMCs were formed. As per records made available from the office of the DFDA, and also as per team visit of the evaluation agency in four sample JFMCs, the considerable EPA were undertaken in the area. As per Table 2.16, a target of spending Rs.29.0 lakh was fixed for entry point activities over the years 2002-03 to 2006-07. Out of this amount, Rs.25.00 lakh were spent during the first four years of the project implementation. For the final year, i.e., 2006-07, the funds could not be released.

Table -2.16: Year wise Target and Expenditure for EPA

Sl. No.	Year of Expenditure	Target	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)
1	2002-03	7.00	7.00
2	2003-04	6.00	6.00
3	2004-05	7.00	7.00
4	2005-06	5.00	5.00
5	2006-07	4.00	Fund not Released
	Total	29.00	25.00

The details regarding entry point activities in different JFMCs are presented in Table 2.17. The activities were carried on in each and every of the 35 JFMCs. The lowest amount of Rs.20 thousand was spent in Bosa Samaspur of Jalesar range. The highest expenditure of Rs.1.80 lakh was made for purchasing utensils, installation of hand pumps and Khadanja filling in Nardouli JFMC of Patiyali range.

Table 2.17: **JFMC-wise Details of EPA**

Sl. No.	Name of Range	VFC Name	Assets Created under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred (in Lakh)	Peoples Contribution Towards
1.	Etah	Sheetalpur	Utensil purchase for public use Waiting Room Hand Pump Irrigation boring	15 1 1 1	0.86	Nil
2.	Etah	Pura Saithri	Waiting Shed Hand Pump Irrigation	1 4 3	1.40	Nil
3.	Etah	Haroundi	Utensil purchase for public use Hand Pump	35 6	1.10	Nil
4.	Etah	Sirsa Tappu	Waiting Shed Utensil purchase for public use Irrigation boring Water supply channel	1 17 1 120 Mtr.	1.30	Nil
5.	Etah	Bhatmai	Utensil purchase for public use Irrigation boring Kharanja construction	21 3 125 Mtr.	0.77	Nil
6.	Aliganj	Pahara	Utensil purchase for public use Hand pump	40 1	0.42	Nil
7.	Aliganj	Parouli Suhagpur	Utensil purchase for public use Cemented Bench Soil filling in road	30 12 86 cmt	0.56	Nil
8.	Aliganj	Jaithra Dehat	Utensil purchase for public use Cemented Bench Soil filling in Road	23 5 75 cmt	0.32	Nil
9.	Aliganj	Kealtha	Utensil purchase for public use Cemented Bench	2 36	0.36	Nil
10.	Jalishar	Bara Samaspur	Utensil purchase for public use Soil filling link Marg	30 260 cmt	0.20	Nil
11.	Jalishar	Nagla Mithan	Soil filling in School compound Utensil purchase for public use	200 cmt 50	0.21	Nil
12.	Jalishar	Doulatpur Mushki	Utensil purchase for public use	1	0.23	Nil
13.	Jalishar	Hassan Alipur Basyee	Utensil purchase for public use Hand Pump Kandanja Construction	80 1 .1	0.36	Nil
14.	Jalishar	Akbarpur Santha	Soil filling in School Compound	1	0.28	Nil
15.	Jalishar	Patna	Hand Pump Nallah Cleaning	3 1	0.56	Nil
16.	Jalishar	Sikandarpur Mani	Soil filling in Ambedkar Park	330 cmt	0.27	Nil
17.	Jalishar	Nagla Anni	Hand Pump	2	0.54	Nil
18.	Jalishar	Bara Khurd	Hand Pump	2	0.50	Nil
19.	Jalishar	Bara Bhondela	Hand Pump Soil filling in School Compound	2 1	0.42	Nil
20.	Jalishar	Veer Nagar	Soil filling link road Hand Pump	1 1	0.51	Nil
21.	Kasganj	Tikathar	Hand Pump	2	0.43	Nil

Table 2.17 (contd...)

22.	Kasganj	Kadar Bari	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Pressure Cooker Water Pond filling	40 10 2	1.08	Nil
23.	Kasganj	Yakoot Ganj	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Pressure Cooker Hand Pump	42 13 1	0.78	Nil
24.	Kasganj	Fatehapura Rara	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Hand Pump Nallah Cleaning	18 3 1	0.63	Nil
25.	Kasganj	Ram Chhatouni	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Nallah Cleaning	22 1	0.51	Nil
26.	Kasganj	Bazeerpur	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Floor Construction in Ambedkar Park	55 1	0.52	Nil
27.	Kasganj	Karsana	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Water Pond Filling	44 1	0.43	Nil
28.	Kasganj	Nadrayee	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Hand Pump Water Pond Filling Floor Construction in School	50 1 2 100 m ²	0.68	Nil
29.	Kasganj	Mohanpura	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Pressure Cooker Water Pond filling	48 23 2	0.77	Nil
30.	Kasganj	Lakhimpur	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Pressure Cooker Nallah Cleaning	7 30 1	0.76	Nil
31.	Patiyali	Nagar Kachanpur	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Hand Pump Soil Filling, Khadanja Maintenance	45 6 1300mt	1.70	Nil
32.	Patiyali	Baraipur	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Solar Cooker Hand Pump Khadanja Maintenance (Soil Filling)	68 1 3 900 mt	1.40	Nil
33.	Patiyali	Nardouli	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Hand Pump Khadanja Maintenance (Soil Filling)	54 21 568 mt	1.80	Nil
34.	Patiyali	Rajepura Kurra	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Hand Pump Khadanja Maintenance (Soil Filling)	55 1 700 mt	0.70	Nil
35.	Patiyali	Bahora	Utensil Purchase for Public Use Hand Pump Khadanja Maintenance (Soil Filling)	57 5 1300mt	1.15	Nil
Total					24.50	

B.3.3 Joint Forest Management

The following JFMC approach was adopted in the project.

JFM Committees

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| (a) | Number of villages where formation initiated in the Division | 35 |
| (b) | Number of villages where formal committees established in the Division | 35 |

- (c) Total number of committees established so far in the project area 35
- (d) Total membership in terms of households/families 15939
- (e) Percentage of women, SCs/STs in the JFM Committees:

It is as follows:

Table 2.18: Caste/Sex-wise break-up of JFMCs Members

Sl. No.	Social Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Scheduled Caste	22 (13.84)	13 (15.29)	35	14.34
2	Other Backward Caste	31 (19.50)	10 (11.76)	41	16.80
3	Others	106 (66.66)	62 (72.95)	168	68.86
	Total	159 (100)	85 (100)	244	100.00
	% of each category in total	65.16	34.84	100.00	

The social composition of beneficiaries is also presented in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19: Social Composition of Beneficiaries

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	%
Scheduled Caste	3105	621	3726	23.24
Scheduled Tribe	0	0	0	0
Others	10772	1539	12311	76.76
Total	13877	2160	16037	100.00

- (f) Establishment of Village Development Fund : Yes/No

The village development fund could not be established in DFDA, Etah. The village committee did not respond to take initiative in this respect, despite efforts made by the officials of DFDA.

- (g) JFMCs/FDA Meetings

It is given in Table 2.20 as given below:

Table 2.20: Number of GBMs and EBMH Held

EBMs & GBMs	JFMC	FDA
Number of General Body Meeting Held	30	03
Number of Executive Body Meeting Held	43	04

- (h) Micro-Planning

Prepared/Discussed/Ratified by VFC/Under Implementation

The micro-planning were prepared and discussed with the members of VFCs and villagers for the planned implementation of the project in the area. The micro-plans were prepared for all the 35 JFMCs as reported by the officials. It was also decided under

micro-planning that different assignments relating to the forest development would be undertaken with the active participation of villagers and the PPA method would be used for the implementation of the plan. The following steps are proposed for the implementation of the micro-plans of DFDA, Etah:

- (i) Constitution of spearheads team at the range level. This team is to be represented by the divisional forest officer, range forest officer, conservator of forest, member secretary along with one more member.
- (ii) To provide training to VECs about the joint forest management and also about the functioning of FDA.
- (iii) To take up and initiate campaigns by holding meetings with the help of range level committees to make villagers aware with the benefits of JFMCs and their objectives.
- (iv) To collect information relating to forest land in the village by associating villagers and ensuring peoples participation with the use of PRA method.

These information were collected with the use of PRA method for planning the strategy to take up the problems of villagers and also for fulfilling their requirements.

(i) **List of important registers/records maintained by and their Availability :**

- (i) **JFMCs:** JFMCs officials' meeting register, pit register, plantation register, map expenditure register, benefit register etc.
- (ii) **FDA:** Cheque book register, expenditure register, meeting register, etc.

B.3.4 Capacity Building :Training on JFMC/Community Participation Conducted:

It is as follows:

Table 2.21: **Capacity Building Programmes**

Training Programmes Conducted	No.of Topics Covered
Staff	
Number Trained	130
Topics Covered	5
Community	
Number Trained	225
Topics Covered	5
Organizations Involved (Trainers)	Forest Department NGO

- Topics Covered
- i) Micro Planning
 - ii) VFCs Registration
 - iii) Base Line Survey
 - iv) A/C rules & record Maintain
 - v) Women & Villagers Partnership

Table 2.22: Year wise expenditure (Rs. in lakh) incurred on training activities

Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Expenditure	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

B.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

No details regarding monitoring and evaluation made by the officials and the frequency of M&E in FDA Etah were made available to the evaluation team.

B.3.6 Expenditure on Monitoring and Evaluation

No details regarding expenditure on monitoring and evaluation were available for the project duration in DFDA, Etah.

Were any independent agencies involved in the above monitoring process?

Yes/No

Yes, it was done by the forest department itself and also by the NGO.

CHAPTER III

FDA MECHANISM

The FDA mechanism along with its strength and weakness and other details have been analyzed in this chapter.

Outline the constitution of FDA, i.e. composition of general and executive bodies, along with deviations, if any, reason therefore and concurrence of MOEF thereto.

FDA Etah was registered under Societies Registration Act of 1860 (XXI) on 13 February, 2002 at district headquarters Etah. Guidelines prescribed by NAEB/MOEF, Government of India were followed during the composition of general body and executive body meetings of FDA. As reported by the officials and observation made by evaluator, no deviation was found in the composition of general and executive bodies.

Highlight the strength and weakness, if any, pertaining to mutual responsibilities assigned to FDA.

Strength

Good network of forest officials in the field. They can be utilized to develop and protect the forest area under this project. Apart from this, about 34 per cent afforestation has been made in community level in this project. This indicates the involvement of the large number of the members of the community in project related activities. The project work may be promoted significantly with the active involvement of community members. The project area is vast, which covers 35 JFMCs. The positive attitude of the members may create very conducive atmosphere for the required development in the DFDA, Etah.

Weakness

The dependency on peoples' cooperation is very high as only about 11 per cent plantation of the project is in the forest land. The community participation has not been very good in the area. In EPA which were initiated by FDA, the contribution of the community members has been nil. Moreover, the damage of the forestation in different areas was also done by the villagers. In the light of this, the dependency on community members for the development of the forest area may not yield the expected results.

Comment on whether the project implementing VFCs are also being benefited through any other forestry/community development project from state/central government.

State level afforestation projects especially on reserved forest land were benefiting the community people of target villages as reported by the JFMC officials. These were social forestry programmes, twenty point programmes etc.

Provide the brief outline of FDA bank account, its mode of operation, auditing status supported with progress of work as envisaged in the guidelines. Comment was the flow of funds to the VFCs, disbursement of funds by JFMCs for works executed. If delayed, reason there of.

The bank account of the FDA was with Punjab National Bank at Etah Branch, and the account number was 12836 operated by Chairperson and the Member Secretary of the DFDA. The audit report of the relevant years was submitted to the concerned departments. The disbursement of fund to all the 35 JFMCs was found to be very satisfactory as the work under EPA was undertaken in each of the JFMCs by the involvement of the local members. The year-wise details of cash flow are presented in Tables 3.1 to 3.5. The disbursement of funds to JFMCs was satisfactory as reported by the JFMC officials.

Table 3.1: Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2002-03)

Sl. No	Item	Physical (Area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Natural Regeneration				31.48	
	a) Advance work	35	35	1.32		1.32
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total	35	35	1.32		1.32
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work	230	230	15.12		14.66
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total	230	230	15.12		14.66
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			4.00		4.00
5.	EPA			7.00		7.00
6.	Micro Planning			2.40		2.40
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			1.64		1.64
	Grand Total	265	265	31.48	31.48	31.02

Table 3.2: **Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2003-04)**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Natural Regeneration				32.00	
	a) Advance work	60	60	2.26		2.26
	b) Creation	35	35	0.90		0.90
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total	60	60	3.16		3.16
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work	200	200	13.15		4.47
	b) Creation	230	230	10.35		10.35
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total	200	200	23.50		14.82
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			3.00		3.00
5.	EPA			6.00		6.00
6.	Micro Planning			2.67		2.67
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			2.35		2.35
Grand Total		260	260	40.68	32.00	32.00

Table 3.3: **Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2004-05)**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Natural Regeneration				41.55	
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation	60	60	1.54		1.54
	c) Maintenance	35	35	0.18		0.18
	Sub Total	60	60	1.72		1.72
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work	100	100	6.57		1.30
	b) Creation	200	200	9.00		5.00
	c) Maintenance	230	230	2.07		2.07
	Sub Total	100	100	17.64		8.37
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			3.00		3.00
5.	EPA			7.00		7.00
6.	Micro Planning			1.97		1.97
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			1.94		1.94
Grand Total		100	100	35.27	41.55	24.00

Table 3.4: **Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Natural Regeneration				24.00	
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance	95	95	0.47		0.47
	Sub Total	95	95	0.47		0.47
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work	100	100	6.57		14.19
	b) Creation	100	100	4.50		9.50
	c) Maintenance	430	430	3.53		3.53
	Sub Total	100	100	14.60		27.22
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			2.00		2.00
5.	EPA			5.00		5.00
6.	Micro Planning			1.16		1.16
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			1.51		1.51
	Grand Total	100	100	24.74	24.00	37.36

Table 3.5: **Physical and Financial Details year-wise Breakup (2006-07)**

Sl. No.	Item	Physical (area in ha)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
		Target for the area	Achieved in the year	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
1.	Natural Regeneration				Nil	
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance	95	95	0.34		
	Sub Total	95	95	0.34		
2.	Artificial Regeneration					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation	100	100	4.50		
	c) Maintenance	530	530	3.55		
	Sub Total	630	630	8.05		
3.	Pasture Development					
	a) Advance work					
	b) Creation					
	c) Maintenance					
	Sub Total					
4.	Soil & Moisture Conservation			0.89		
5.	EPA			4.00		
6.	Micro Planning			0.72		
7.	Fencing					
8.	Monitoring & Evaluator					
9.	Improved Technologies					
10.	Overheads			0.83		
	Grand Total	725	725	14.83		

Similar details should also be provided for the individual VFC where work were assessed and interactions held with. Details of statement of account and progress reports sent by VFC to the FDA. Comment on the receipt of funds by VFCs.

Four JFMCs were sampled and verified physically during the visit of FDA Etah namely Purasaitthri, Sheetalpur, Nadaryee and Bazeerpur. The separate bank accounts of these JFMCs were with different branches as presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: **List of Bank Account Number**

Sl.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Bank	A/C Number	Name of VFCs/JFMCs	Name of Bank
1.	Etah	Punjab National Bank, Etah	12836	Sheetalpur	Bank of India, Etah
2.	Etah			Pura Saithri	Central Bank, Etah
3.	Etah			Haroundi	Bank of India, Etah
4.	Etah			Sirsa Tappu	Bank of India, Etah
5.	Etah			Bhatmai	Bank of India, Etah
6.	Etah			Pahara	Cooperative Bank, Aliganj
7.	Etah			Parouli Suhagpur	Canara Bank, Parauli Suhagpur
8.	Etah			Jaithra Dehat	Canara Bank, Parauli Suhagpur
9.	Etah			Kealtha	Cooperative Bank, Aliganj
10.	Etah			Bara Samaspur	Canara Bank, Jalesar
11.	Etah			Nagla Mithan	Canara Bank, Jalesar
12.	Etah			Doulatpur Mushki	Canara Bank, Jalesar
13.	Etah			Hassan Alipur Basyee	Canara Bank, Jalesar
14.	Etah			Akbarpur Santha	Canara Bank, Jalesar
15.	Etah			Patna	Canara Bank, Jalesar
16.	Etah			Sikandarpur Mani	Canara Bank, Jalesar
17.	Etah			Nagla Anni	Canara Bank, Jalesar
18.	Etah			Bara Khurd	Canara Bank, Jalesar
19.	Etah			Bara Bhondela	Canara Bank, Jalesar
20.	Etah			Veer Nagar	Canara Bank, Jalesar
21.	Etah			Tikathar	Canara Bank, Jalesar
22.	Etah			Kadar Bari	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
23.	Etah			Yakoot Ganj	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
24.	Etah			Fatehapura Rara	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
25.	Etah			Ram Chhatouni	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
26.	Etah			Bazeerpur	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
27.	Etah			Karsana	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
28.	Etah			Nadrayee	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
29.	Etah			Mohanpura	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
30.	Etah			Lakhimpur	Bank of Baroda, Kasganj
31.	Etah			Nagar Kachanpur	Gramin Bank, Ganjdundwara
32.	Etah			Baraipur	Gramin Bank, Ganjdundwara
33.	Etah			Nardouli	Gramin Bank, Ganjdundwara
34.	Etah			Rajepura Kurra	Gramin Bank, Ganjdundwara
35.	Etah			Bahora	Gramin Bank, Ganjdundwara

The members of the JFMCs including officials were satisfied with the functioning of the FDA, but the delay in the receipt of grant was found to be affecting their smooth functioning. The process of assets creation within the sample JFMCs was very satisfactory. The villagers were found to be happy with the assets created by JFMCs but their cooperation with respect to maintenance of the forest area was not satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the analysis and findings of the study especially in qualitative terms. It includes assessment of plantation, survival rate, increase and availability of fuelwood, fodder, NTFPs, timber, etc., peoples participation, protection and maintenance of assets created, maintenance of records, benefits accrued to the community etc.

C.1 Assessment of Plantation SMC Works and their Output

1. Brief comment on the suitability of areas selected for project implementation:

The entire plantation of the FDA was carried out in 725 hectares over the years 2002-03 and 2006-07. Out of the total land 53.38 per cent is government wasteland, 10.62 per cent belong to the reserve forest category, 33.93 per cent land belongs to the community and remaining 2.07 per cent belong to other categories. The assessment of the project area indicated that the quality of land brought under plantation has not been very good. The pH value of the land ranges from 7 to 10.5. The species like prosopis, kanji and babool are planted in the area with high pH value. The other species like sheesham, papari, neem and jamun, etc. have also been planted in the large areas where land quality is found to be relatively good.

Out of total afforestation under the project in more than 13 per cent of the total area (725 ha.), ANR plantation is undertaken. In rest of the area mixed plantation is found.

The assessment of suitability of land for particular type of plantation is based on the sample survey of four JFMCs. The total covered area under sample JFMC is 98 hectares. It is found that in more than 56 per cent of the sample area plants like prosopis juliflora, babool and kanji have been planted under AR plantation. In rest of the 44 per cent area species like sheesham, semal, papori, neem and jamun, etc. have been planted under AR and ANR plantation. Thus, in majority of the area lower quality of plantation varieties are undertaken on account of low land quality, which is not suited to the plantation of good varieties.

2. Assessment of work as seen in the field including quality of work:

The quality of plantation was found to be good in the cases of both AR and ANR plantation. The SMC work was also effective for the maintenance of quality of plantation.

3. Survival rate (estimated statistically, indicating the methodology adopted and average height of the plants):

It was found that average survival rate of plant species during the consecutive four years was 73.75 per cent. It was 76.67 per cent for the first year of implementations (2003-04) followed by 74.17 per cent during the year 2004-05. The survival rates during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 turned out to be 67.50 per cent and 70.0 per cent respectively. The survival rate of the plantation in the sample area was calculated after drawing the sample plots of 0.1 ha at the plantation sites of the JFMCs. The average height of the plant species was 4.27 feet. The average size varied from 1 foot to 7 feet depending upon the variety of plantation and the year of plantation.

4. Assessment of regeneration/rehabilitation status of degraded lands treated:

On the degraded land of the reserve forest, community land and the government wasteland the suitable species of plants were planted under AR and ANR plantation. The growth was found to be good considering the variety of the land.

5. Technology used in the project: Technology or methodology adopted under each of the components sanctioned by NAEB. An analysis of the technology used and its effectiveness in brief:

Traditional technology was used in most of the activities under FDA project. The polybags and pindi techniques were used while raising the seedlings in nurseries in all the JFMCs. The plantation in the degraded land with high pH value was made only after removing the existing soil of 1.2 meters deep pit. The diameter of inner side of the pit is found to be 23 cm and 33cms of the upper side. The gypsum and compost of 2 kg each quantity is filled in these pits for plantation. The salinity of the land has also been treated by mixing sulphuric acid with irrigation water while irrigating the plants.

6. Increase in availability of biomass (fuel, wood, fodder NTFPs small timber etc.):

With the growth of plantation over a period of four years the increase in fuelwood has been realized to some extent. The availability of fodder grass has been quite good in the plantation area. The availability of small timber is yet to be achieved.

7. Improvement in quality of life of people in project area (status of health and education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income):

The potable drinking water has been made available to a larger number of villagers through installation of handpumps as a part of entry point activities. This has enhanced the health

status of the population of the catchment area. The information collected from the VEC members and other village population groups indicated the improvement in health and education level among the population of the project area. The increased educational level is achieved on account of more income generation with the help of employment activities generated through this project. Table 4.1 indicates the year-wise mandays generated in the FDA project.

Table 4.1: Mandays Generated in the Project

Year	Mandays generated
2002-03	37900
2003-04	38600
2004-05	51100
2005-06	28900
Total	156500

C.2 People's Participation

1. **Whether the choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local people. Also please comment briefly whether there are in consonance with the local needs.**

In course of selection of plant species the soil and moisture and climatic conditions were taken into account along with the local needs of population. The forest officials also took into consideration the growth potential of individual species. The survey of the plantation sites and subsequent discussion with the JFMC members revealed that the plantation is likely to cater the local needs.

2. **Briefly comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants (perennials) from economic point of view.**

Some NTFP plant species were taken up for plantation in this project. The selection of species was made on the basis of suitability of land for plant variety. There were no medicinal plants in the project area.

3. **Whether the project has created awareness among the local population about the responsibility they expected to discharge and the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project.**

The level of awareness among the local population about their responsibilities to run the project was quite satisfactory. But its follow-up by the villagers was lacking. Number of village women found involved in illicit felling of tree branches and spoiling the forest area.

The expected benefits from the project activities were also found to be known to the most of the population of the catchment area.

4. Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public:

The meetings with the members of JFMCs and other population groups of the villages were organized. The other awareness training programme relating to plantation and activities of forest development were taken up on a priority basis by the forest department considering the reluctant and negative outlook of the local population. The JFMC members further interacted with the village population groups for motivating them and to seek cooperation for supporting the project activities.

5. Whether the means of communication adopted have been successful and have there been favourable responses:

The means of communication adopted for the awareness generation have partially generated enthusiasm among the local community as the intensity of awareness generation was at low pitch. Consequently it has not been able to generate required rate of response.

6. Whether the village committees have been involved in:

(a) Project planning	Partial involvement
(b) Project implementation	Partial involvement
(c) Usufructs sharing mechanism	Partial involvement
(d) Are people aware of the G.O. issued (if any) with regard to JFM/ usufruct sharing mechanism?	No
(e) Has any formal arrangement been evolved for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities	No
(f) Evaluation and comments on the effectiveness of the mechanism evolved and the equitableness of the same	N.A
(g) What role has been played by the local community/ committee in arriving at the mechanism	N.A

C.3 Assets: Protection and Maintenance

The permanent forest department officials including forest guards are engaged in protection and maintenance of plantation. Along with this, the temporary watchmen were also appointed to watch the waste plantation area of the project. Despite these efforts, the biotic pressure in this area is too much as unregulated grazing and human interference was very

frequent. The appointment of more staff is still required for proper guarding of the plantation area but due to lack of adequate funds it is not found in practice.

C.4 Maintenance of records

- (a) **Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedlings raised has been maintained?**

Yes, the records of nurseries were maintained

- (b) **Whether there are adequate and posted from time to time. If not, the reasons for not posting of these records and the effect of un-posted records on the implementation of the projects?**

Yes

- (c) **Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted up-to-date? Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register?**

Yes

- (d) **Whether inspecting officials of the implementing department like DFO, CF or CCF have recorded their observations/comments if any?**

Yes (DFO, CF and occupationally CCF).

- (e) **Whether record/register of VFC/VDA General Body and Executive Body meetings maintained?**

Yes.

C.5 Projects Benefits

The project has generated a total of 156500 mandays of work during the last four years of project implementation and progress. Major beneficiaries were SCs women, and the other weaker sections of the society. The year-wise break-up of mandays generated is presented in Table 4.1. The maximum of 51100 mandays were generated during the year 2004-05 followed by 38600 and 57900 mandays during the years 2003-04 and 2002-03 respectively. The maximum 28900 mandays were generated during the year 2005-06.

C.6 Project Reporting Activities

- (a) **What returns (reports) has been submitted by the implementing agency to the state/central government whether these reports were sent regularly on due dates. If not, the reasons therefore.**

Audited accounts were submitted to the CF office and from there forwarded to other concerned offices.

- (b) Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities. If, so the outcome of such monitoring evaluations and the comments.**

Every year the monitoring and evaluation department of the state carried out this activity. The monitoring report is submitted to CF office. Any shortcoming found in the process of implementation of the project is reported to FDA officials. The copy of the same has not been made available to the evaluator.

- (c) If no agency evaluated project activities, indicate the reasons**

N.A.

CHAPTER V

CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS OF PROJECT

The project implementation authority had to face a number of constraints and limitations during the project implementation and its progress. These are as below:

(a) What constraints/limitations were faced by the project authorities, if any?

Despite all efforts from the side of the DFDA, the required level of cooperation from the community could not be attained. This is reflected from the fact that community monitoring contribution could not be realized for EPA despite all efforts of forest authorities and the members of the JFMCs.

High biotic pressure due to presence of unproductive cattle population as well as high human population has been a constant problem in the protection of the relatively new plantation sites.

(b) Whether the fund flow was smooth and without delays?

The delayed release of funds during the different years of project implementation has been creating problems. Huge amount of funds and human resources was required in a short span of time specially during plantation work and any shortfall of resources would impede the work. The officials further stated that, the flow of funds was by and large was good except first and last year.

(c) If flow was not smooth, where did the delay arise? This must be checked with records.

The delayed release of funds has been on account of delay in the state office as well as at NAEB office in Delhi.

(d) Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts to get funds released in time.

The FDA officials have always making efforts through required correspondence for the release of the pending funds.

CHAPTER VI

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Suggestions From Implementing Agency

a) Whether there is any scope for improving the project output?

The implementing agency felt that the Added Natural Regeneration (ANR) and Artificial Regeneration (AR) component of the project should be of the relatively longer period in order to take measures for plants' growth and protection. This further calls for the provision of more funds to be made available for undertaking these activities. Long term practical strategy should be devised to stop or reduce significantly the uncontrolled grazing and damaging of plantation areas.

b) Whether the project authorities have felt any need for improving upon any particular activity or methodology?

The project authorities felt that if the funds allocated under EPA would have been released in time. The overall performance would have been better.

The funds for plantation work are released on the basis of cost of plantation, which is estimated by the forest authorities at the higher level. The implementing forest officials of the project have found that the cost of plantation estimated for the NAP project is on the lower side as compared to the plantation cost for general forestation. In view of this, the amount released for the plantation turns out to be insufficient for proper completion of targets. There should be increase in the estimated cost of per plant in the project area.

c) Whether the people of the area feel any need to improve any particular aspect of the project?

The local community of the project area are by and large found to be satisfied with the project activities including EPA and afforestation work. They realized the need for improving the plant protection measures in the area. They suggested for starting some new awareness campaigns for the same.

6.2 Suggestions from the Evaluating Agency

a) Whether the project should be continued/modified/discontinued (give reasons)?

The evaluating agency held the opinion that the project may be continued as this has been successful to a large extent in increasing the number of plant species in JFMC villages. The

project has also been able to mobilize community for their involvement in the project activities to some extent. The plant protection measures are still needed to be strengthened in order to make the project successful. The involvement of the community members still needed to be increased through different measures.

b) Any other relevant recommendations.

The awareness campaign and capacity building programmes among community people of JFMCs villages should be encouraged for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it is based on joint forest management system.

c) Name and designation of functionaries (DCF, CE, CCF) with whom evaluator has interacted post evaluation appraisal. Summary of discussions with the officers to be given.

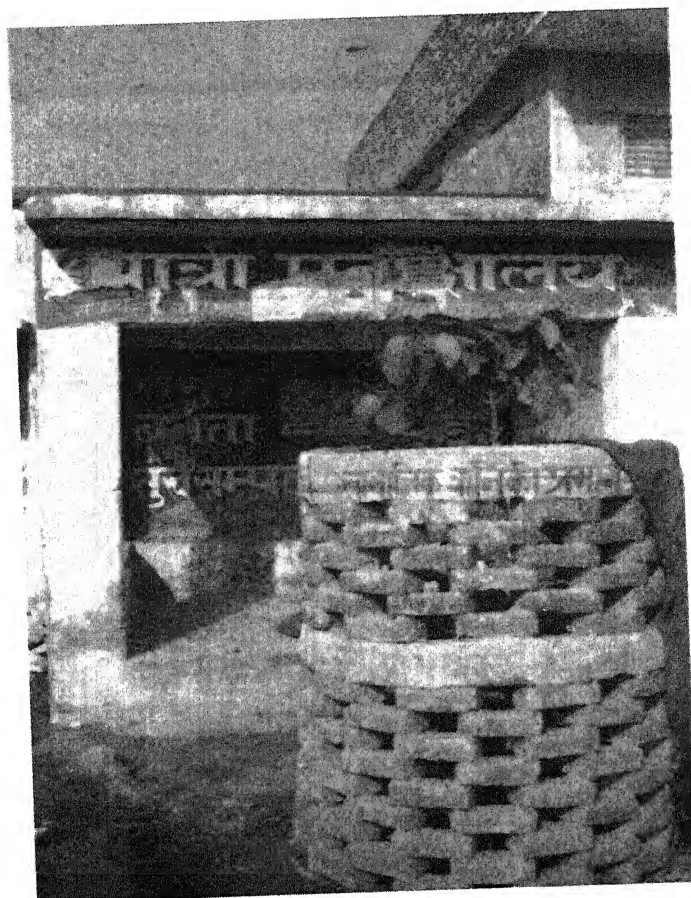
Summary of discussions held with DFO and other office staff is given below:

DFO : Shri Amresh Chandra (Ph.09412549003)

SDO : Shri Dayanand Singh

Division Office Staff/Project in-charge

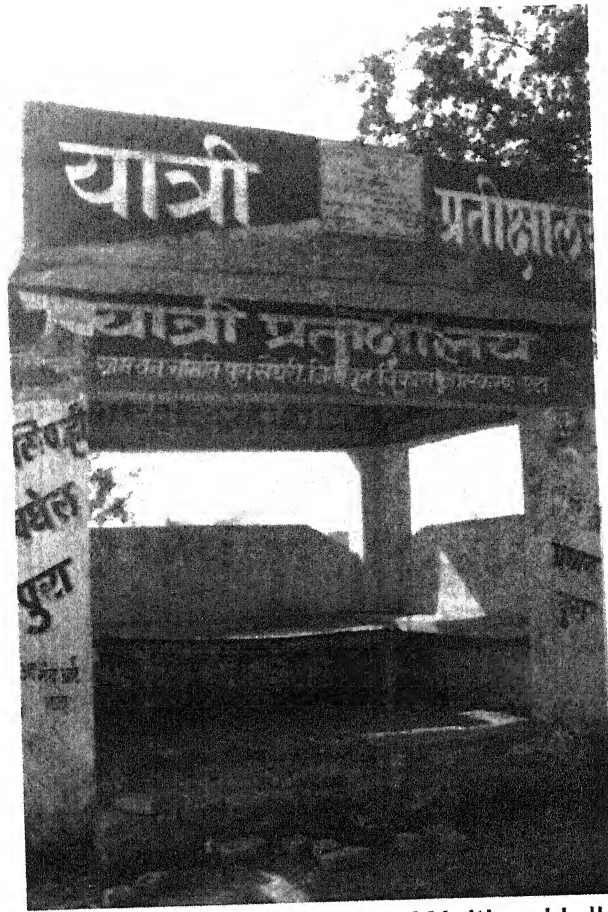
The evaluator interacted with the DFO/Secretary of the FDA Shri Amresh Chandra and also the SDO Shri Dayanand Singh during the pre and post evaluation for the project. Mr. Amresh Chandra has shown too much enthusiasm in project activities. But at the same time he did not found the local atmosphere conducive to carry on project activities. The extortion and abduction like practices are found to be common in the district according to him. This makes it very difficult for project officials to carry on their routine activities for the protection of forest and related development works. The delayed release of funds has also been one of the reasons for non-compliance of timely project activities. The multiplicity of projects and extra load of work on limited number of staff members was affecting the output of these staff members. The political pressure and interference also affected the smooth and speedy progress of work. The cost of plantation under the project was found to be high hence there has been difficulty in plantation due to shortage of required funds. Despite these problems the plantation work was completed as per laid down target.



Entry Point Activities – Waiting Hall,
JFMC – Sheetalpur (Year – 2003)



Entry Point Activities – Utensils For Community,
JFMC - Bazeepur



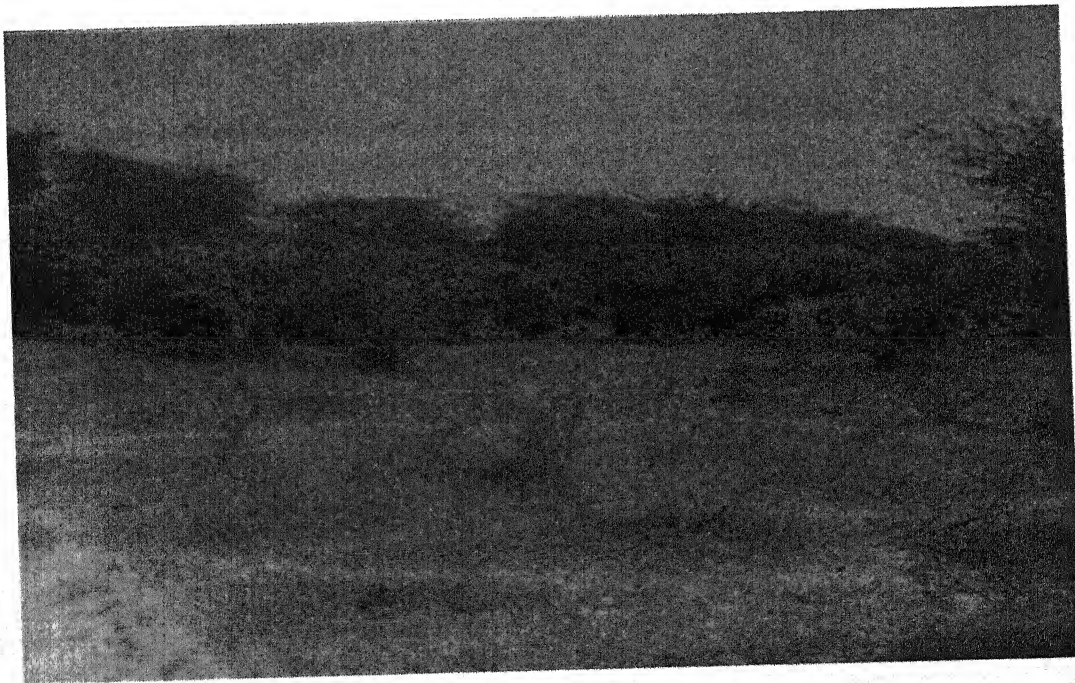
Entry Point Activities - Waiting Hall
JFMC - Pura Saithri



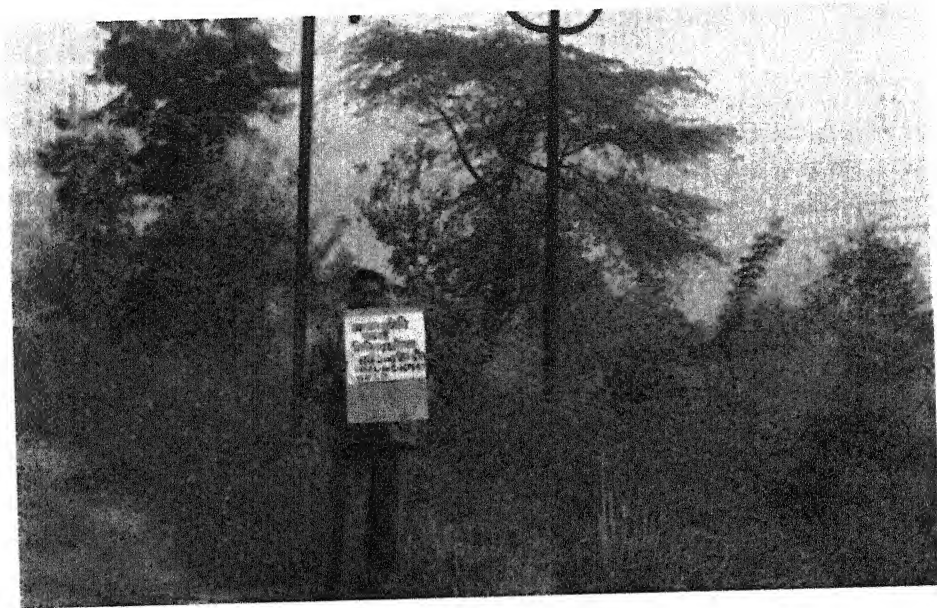
Artificial Regeneration, (Plantation Year 2004-05)
JFMC – Pura Saithri



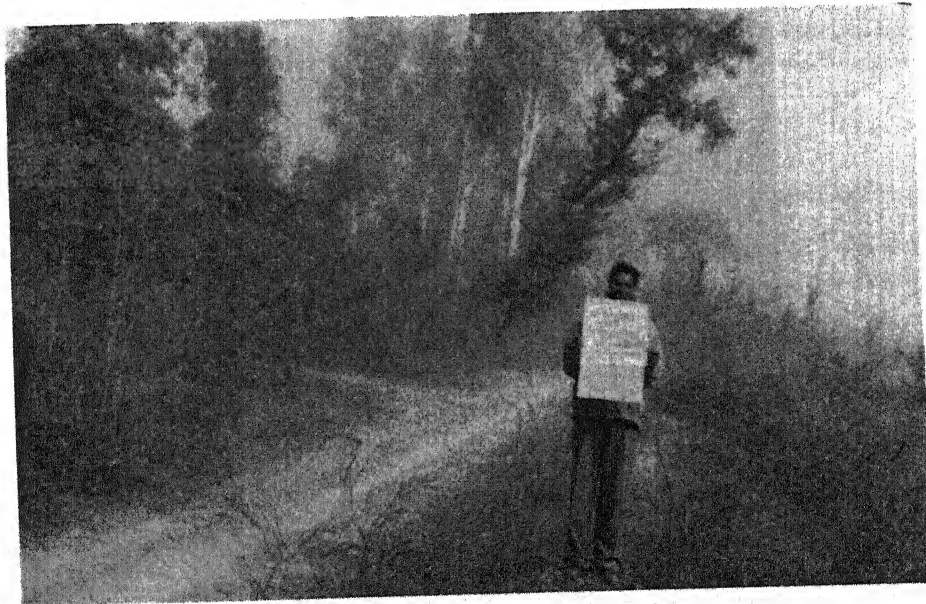
Added Natural Regeneration, (Plantation Year 2003-04)
JFMC Pura, Saithri



Artificial Regeneration, (Plantation Year 2005-05)
JFMC – Pura Saithri



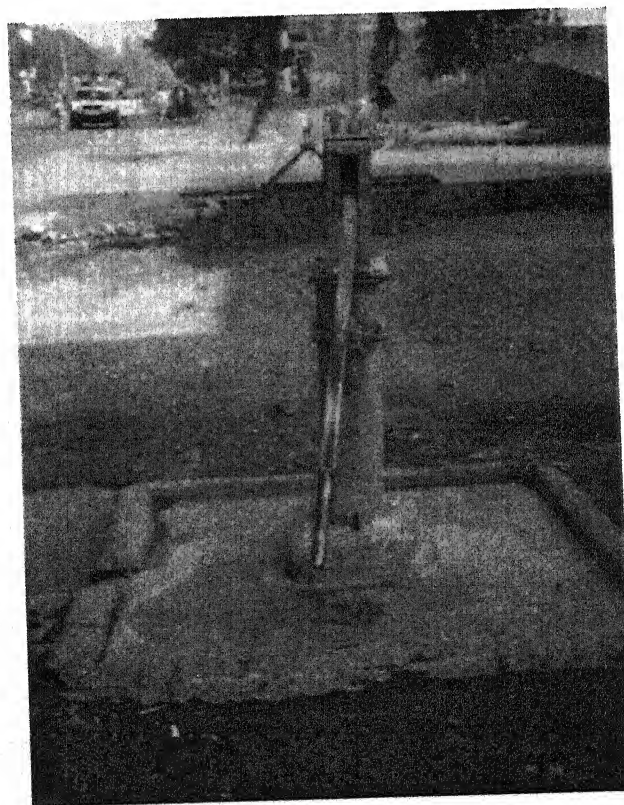
Artificial Regeneration (Plantation Year 2003-04)
JFMC - Nadrai



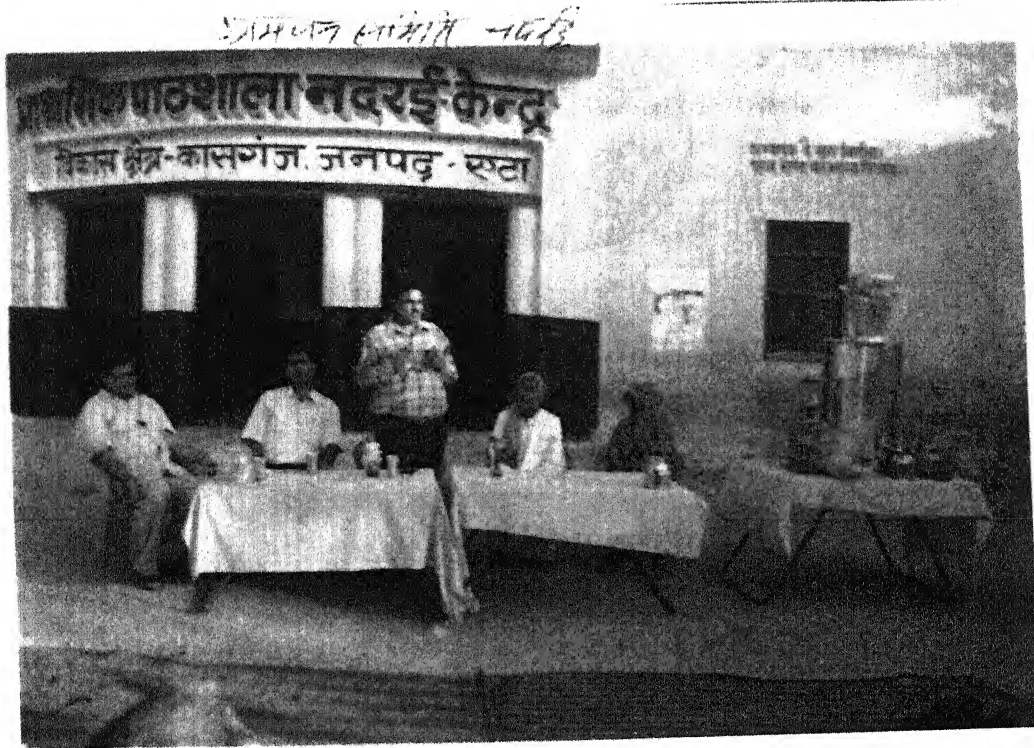
Added Natural Regeneration (Plantation Year 2004-05)
JFMC -Nadrayee



Entry Point Activities – India Mark II Hand Pump,
JFMC – Pura Saithri (Year 2003)



Entry Point Activities – India Mark II Hand Pump,
JFMC – Sheetalpur (Year - 2004)



Entry Point Activities – Utensils For Community
JFMC - Nadrayee

41.

Annex. 1.

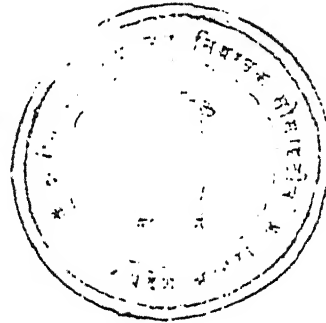
संख्या

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पत्रावली सं०-पु०-304168

दिनांक

25-2-2002



सोसाइटी-रजिस्ट्रीकरण
का
प्रमाण-पत्र

(अधिनियम संख्या 21,1860 के अधीन)

संख्या 9270/20वां 2002

एतद्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभागीय वन विकास
उभिकरण (डी०एफ०डी०ए०) स्टा, पता:- कार्यालय प्रभागीय
वनाधिकारी स्टा० वा० प्रभाग अम्बपुराड, स्टा।
को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम,
1860 ई० के अधीन सम्यक् रूप से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण-पत्र 12/2/2007
तक विधिमान्य होगा।

आज दिनांक 13 फरवरी दो हजार दो को

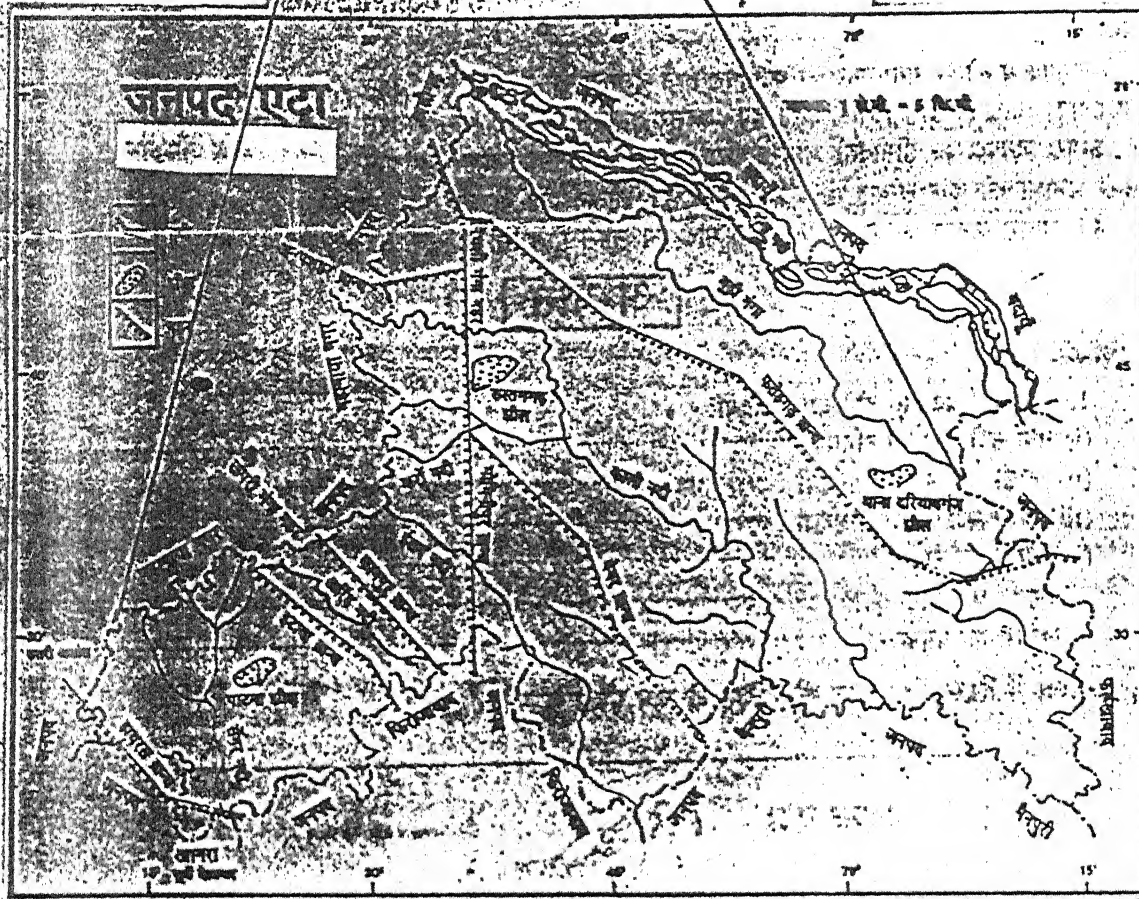
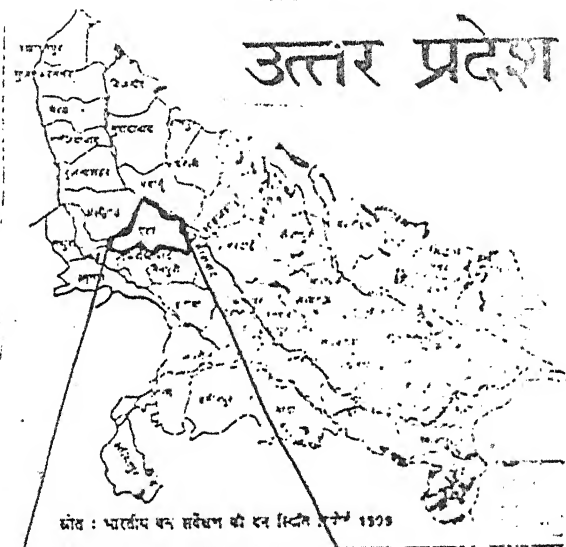
मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया।

(Signature)

सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार,

उत्तर प्रदेश

प्रभागीय विकास / रजिस्ट्रार



प्रपत्र-1 (नियम-3 देखिये)

ग्राम वन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल और ग्राम वन समिति/वन पंचायत के बीच करार।

आज दिनांक.....मास.....

सन.....को एक पक्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल और दूसरे पक्ष में.....ग्राम वन समिति/वन पंचायत (जिसे आगे लाभार्थी कहा गया है) के बीच यह करार किया गया। चूंकि लाभार्थी ने प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी (जिसे आगे वन अधिकारी कहा गया है) से निवेदन किया है कि अनुलग्न अनुसूची एक में वर्णित भूमि का उत्तर प्रदेश ग्राम वन संयुक्त प्रबन्ध नियमावली, 1997 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार प्रबन्ध करने के लिए सहमत है, और चूंकि वन अधिकारी ने ऐसी जांच जैसी कि पर्याप्त और उचित समझी गयी, करने के पश्चात अपना समाधान कर लिया है, और चूंकि वन अधिकारी और लाभार्थी ने संविदा करने के लिए नीचे दिये गये पारस्परिक आश्वासनों और बचनबद्धता से सहमत हो गये हैं करार निम्न प्रकार साक्षित हैं—

1. यह कि लाभार्थी अनुलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि का उत्तर प्रदेश ग्राम वन संयुक्त प्रबन्ध नियमावली, 1997 और समय-समय पर इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश वन विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये अन्य अनुदेशों के अनुसार प्रबन्ध करने के लिए सहमत है।
2. यह कि यह करार इस संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर होने के दिनांक से पांच वर्ष या लाभार्थी और वन अधिकारी दोनों की आपसी सहमति से बढ़ाई गयी अग्रसर अवधि के लिए विधिमाम्य रहेगा।
3. यह कि लाभार्थी उसको आवंटित समस्त कृत्यों और कर्तव्यों का सम्पादन करने और स्वीकार करने और उत्तर प्रदेश ग्राम वन संयुक्त प्रबन्ध नियमावली, 1997 के अधीन प्रतिपिद्ध किसी ऐसे क्रियाकलाप को न करने, का पालन करेगा।
4. यह कि वन अधिकारी लाभार्थी द्वारा यथा नाम निर्दिष्ट ग्राहीणों की वन प्रबन्ध तकनीक में प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रबन्ध या उसकी व्यवस्था करेगा।
5. यह कि यदि लाभार्थी वन प्रबन्ध के लिए वन अधिकारी द्वारा जारी किये गये किन्हीं निर्देशों का या किसी ऐसे दायित्व का पालन करने में विफल रहता है जिसके निर्वहन के लिए लाभार्थी बाध्य है तो वन अधिकारी वन प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धी किसी भी या समस्त कार्यों को अपने स्वाधिवेक से विभागीय तौर पर करवायेगा और ऐसे क्रियाकलापों के लिए लाभार्थी को कोई भी भुगतान नहीं किया जायेगा।

परन्तु इसके लिए पर्याप्त कारणों को लिखित में उल्लिखित किया जायेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश ग्राम वन संयुक्त प्रबन्ध नियमावली, 1997 के अधीन गठित प्रभागीय समिति द्वारा सम्यक रूप से अनुमोदित किया जायेगा।

6. यह कि यह करार किसी भी प्रकार भू-स्वामित्व को परिवर्तित नहीं करेगा और यह वैसा ही बना रहेगा जैसा कि इस करार को हस्ताक्षरित करने से पूर्व था।
7. यह कि उत्तर प्रदेश ग्राम वन संयुक्त प्रबन्ध नियमावली, 1997 इस करार का एक भाग होगी। नियमावली की एक प्रति संलग्न है जिसके प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर हमारे हस्ताक्षर इस बात के प्रमाण/साक्ष्य के रूप में हैं कि हमने इस शब्द रूप में और भाव रूप में सम्यक रूप से पढ़/समझ लिया है और हम इसमें दिये गये समस्त निबन्धनों और शर्तों को स्वीकार करते हैं।
8. यह कि इस करार से किसी भी रूप में सम्बन्धित सभी विवाद और मतभेदों को सम्बन्धित वन संरक्षक के एक मात्र मध्यस्थता के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया जायेगा। ऐसे मध्यस्थ का निर्णय अन्तिम और इस करार के दोनों पक्षकारों पर बाध्यकारी होगा।
9. जिनके साक्ष्य में इस करार के पक्षकारों ने इसके नीचे और इसमें इसके पश्चात् क्रमशः उल्लिखित दिनांकों को अपने-अपने हस्ताक्षर किये और अपनी मुद्रा मुद्रांकित की है।

BROAD PARAMETERS PERTAINING TO FUND FLOW MECHANISM AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURES FOR ADOPTION BY FDAs.

- (a) The funds received by the FDA from NAEB shall be deposited in their exclusive and separate current account in a Nationalised Bank, which would be operated jointly by its Chairperson and the Member Secretary.
- (b) The FDA shall release the amount earmarked for all JFMCs/ EDCs by demand draft within 15 days of receipt of funds from the NAEB, MoEF based on the fund requirement, progress of implementation and utilisation of earlier releases.
- (c) The respective JFMCs/ EDCs shall deposit the funds thus received from the FDA in their exclusive and separate account in a Nationalised Bank/ a Cooperative Bank or a Post Office, which would be singly operated by its Member Secretary, i.e., the concerned Forest Block Forest Officer/ Forester.
- (d) Each JFMC/ EDC shall submit a quarterly statement of accounts and progress of works carried out by them to the FDA.
- (e) The FDA shall submit a comprehensive annual report on the progress of works and utilisation of funds in respect of all JFMCs/ EDCs to the respective State Forest Department and the NAEB, MoEF. However, these details have to be furnished by the FDA each time they seek for release of the next instalment of funds under the project.
- (f) The Project shall be implemented in the areas as indicated in the project proposal and approved by the NAEB, MoEF.
- (g) The interest amount accrued on the deposits of these funds shall be treated as part of the FDA's additional resources and would be adjusted towards further instalments of the grant.
- (h) The funds released under the scheme shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or his nominated officer. Any other agency/ officer (s) authorised by NAEB shall have the right of access to the books and accounts of the FDA/ JFMCs and EDCs for the funds received under the project.
- (i) The FDA shall be responsible for guidance, coordination, supervision; periodical reporting and monitoring the implementation of the project by their constituent JFMCs/ EDCs.
- (j) The project shall be monitored periodically by the respective State Forest Department and the officials of NAEB, MoEF and all assistance for this purpose will be rendered by the FDA.
- (k) The project should be completed within the approved project period. The FDA shall furnish 2 copies of detailed report through the PCCF to NAEB as per the format prescribed by NAEB within two months of completion of the project.
- (l) NAEB reserve the right to terminate the grant at any stage if it is convinced that the grant has not been properly utilised or appropriate progress has not been made.
- (m) In case the FDA fails to execute the project within the stipulated time, including such extensions as may be granted by NAEB, NAEB may, in its discretion, require

- the FDA to refund the grant in whole or in such part along with interest thereon as NAEB may specify.
- (n) There will be no diversion of funds from one JFMC/ EDC to another save in exceptional circumstances and with the prior approval of NAEB.
 - (o) The FDA will submit non-diversion and non-embezzlement certificate each time a request for release of grant is made to NAEB.
 - (p) The auditing of accounts of the FDA will have to be carried out through a reputed Chartered Accountant who is also on the panel of C&AG.
 - (q) The FDA also submit a certificate to the effect that all conditions laid down in the guidelines and the sanction order are being followed each time a request for release of grant is made to NAEB.
 - (r) FDA/ JFMCs will maintain a record of all assets created under the project as per GFR 151.
 - (s) Contractors / middlemen/ intermediate agencies are not permitted to be engaged for execution of any of the works under the scheme so that full benefit of wages to be paid reach the workers.
 - (t) Except for supervening impossibilities, the Chairperson and the Member Secretary of the FDA shall be solely responsible and accountable for successful implementation of the project.

Particulars of General Body D.F.D.A. Etah

Sl. No.	Name /Name of Post	Address	Post
1.	Conservator of Forest Agra	Office- Brij Bihari Khaetra Agra	Chairman
2.	D.F.O. Etah	Office - Divisional director , S.F. Division Etah	Secretary
3.	S.D.O. Etah	Office - Divisional director , S.F. Division Etah	Member
4.	S.D.O. Kasganj	Office - Divisional director , S.F. Division Etah	Member
5.	Range Forest Officer Kasganj	Office - Sarcular Road Kasganj Etah	Member
6.	Range Forest Officer Jalesar Etah	Office- Esouli Road Etah	Member
7.	Range Forest Officer Aliganj	Office- Opposite S.D.M. Compound Aliganj	Member
8.	Range Forest Officer Etah	Office - D.F.O. Compound Etah	Member
9.	Range Forest Officer Patiyali	Ganjdundwara ,Patiyali Etah	Member
10.	Sri- Raj Kumar ,Gram Pradhan	Bara Samspur ,Jalesar Etah	Member
11.	Sri Prem Singh Yadav , Gram Pradhan	Nagla Mithan , Jalesar Etah	Member
12.	Sri Netra Pal Singh, Gram Pradhan	Doulatpur Muski , Jalesar Etah	Member
13.	Sri- Sher Pal singh Gram Pradhan	Hasan Ali Pur Basey Jalesar , Etah	Member
14.	Smt. Shashi Kumari, Gram Pradhan	Akabarpur Santha Jalesar Etah	Member
15.	Smt. Sneha Lata, Gram Pradhan	Patna, Jalesar Etah	Member
16.	Sri Netra Pal, Gram Pradhan	Nagla Anni , Jalesar Etah	Member
17.	Smt. Javitri Gram Pradhan	Sikanderpur Mani Jalesar Etah	Member
18.	Smt. Sone Kali, Gram Pradhan	Borra Khurd, Jalesar Etah	Member
19.	Sri - Lakhan Singh, Gram Pradhan	Bara Bhoundela , Jalesar Etah	Member
20.	Smt. Kamlesh, Gram Pradhan	Veer Nagar , Jalesar, Etah	Member
21.	Sri- Kripal Singh Gram Pradhan	Tikathar , Jalesar Etah	Member
22.	Smt. Dulari Devi ,Gram pradhan	Pahra , Aliganj	Member
23.	Smt. Radha Toumar, Gram Pradhan	Parouli Suhagpur Aliganh Etah	Member
24.	Smt. Neeraj Kumari ,Gram Pradhan	Jaithara Dehat , Aliganj Etah	Member
	Sri Ram Vilas Vijay Kumar Pradhan	Pura sainthri , Etah	Member

1	2	3	4
26.	Sri-Ram Chandra Yadav, Gram pradhan	Sheetal pur Etah	Member
27.	Sri-Radheshyam ,Gram Pradhan	Haroundi Etah	Member
28.	Sri - Devendra Singh, Gram pradhan	Sirsa Tippu Etah	Member
29.	Smt. Neelam Saxena, Gram Pradhan	Kadarwari ,Kasganj Etah	Member
30.	Smt. Bechana Devi, Gram pradhan	Datlana Kasganh, Etah	Member
31.	Sri-Rajendra Singh, Gram pradhan	Gari PachhGaie, Kasganj Etah	Member
32.	Sri-Kallu Singh Gram Pradhan	Yakoot Ganj ,Kasganj Etah	Member
33.	Smt.Savida Begam Gram pradhan	Garka , Kasganj. Etah	Member
34.	Smt- Bhoori Begam, Gram Pradhan	Fatehpura , Kasganj	Member
35.	Sri-Rajveer Singh ,Gram Pradhan	Ram Chhitouni , Kasganj, Etah	Member
36.	Sri-Raghubar Singh, Gram Pradhan	Bazeer Pur , Kasganj, Etah	Member
37.	Sri-Biroj Khan, Gram Pradhan	Karsana, Kasganj, Etah	Member
38.	Smt. Ram Beti, Gram Pradhan	Nadrei , Kasganj Etah	Member
39.	Sri-Vidhya Ram Gram Pradhan	Lakhmipur Kasganj, Etah	Member
40.	Smt. Shukh Devi, Gram Pradhan	Roshanpur Kasganj , Etah	Member
41.	Sri-Sreepal Gram Pradhan	Nagar Kanchanpur ,Kasganj Etah	Member
42.	Smt- Nimbo Devi, Gram Pradhan	Dariyavganj , Patiyali. Etah	Member
43.	Smt- Shushila Devi, Gram Pradhan	Bahora , Patiyali, Etah	Member
44.	Sri-Visram Singh, Gram Pradhan	Rajepur Kurra , Patiyali, Etah	Member
45.	Smt. Anar Devi, Gram Pradhan	Barei Pur , Patiyali, Etah	Member
46.	Smt. Ram Murti Devi, Gram Pradhan	Nardouli, Patiyali , Etah	Member
47.	Sri-Kumar Pal Singh Gram Pradhan	Mohan pura , Patiyali, Etah	Member
48.	Greesh Chandra yadav, Zila panchayat member	Yaadgarpur Etah	Member

Particular es of Executive Body D.F.D.A. Etah

S.No-	Name/Name of Post	Address	Post
1.	Conservator of Forest Agra	Office- Conservator of Forest Agra	Chairman
2.	Divisional Director ,S.F.Div.Etah	Office -Divisional Director ,Social forestry division Amanpur road Etah.	Secretary C.E.O.
3.	District Development Officer Etah	Office- Vikash Bhawan Etah	Member
4.	District Agriculture Officer Etah	Office- Nannoo Mal Chouraha Etah	Member
5.	District Vaternury Officer Etah	Office - infront Tahaseal G.T.Road Etah	Member
6.	Soil Conservation Officer Etah	Office- Shanti Nagar Etah	Member
7.	District Horticulture Officer Etah	Office- Aliganj Road Etah	Member
8.	District Panchayat raj Officer	Office- Vikas Bhawan Etah	Member
9.	Chief Medical Officer	Office- G.T. Road Etah	Member
10.	D.I.O.S.	Office- Shakuntala Bhawan Sakeet Road Etah	Member
11.	D.S.W.O.	Office- Aruna Nagar Etah	Member
12.	Sri- Jitendra Kumar	Saint Godsey seva Niketan ,Jail Road Etah	Member
13.	Sri - Amar Chandra Shankhawar	Mahila Kalyan Vikas Smiti, G.T. Road Etah	Member
14.	Smt. Shashi Kila	Shashi Silai Karai Sheetalpur Etah	Member
15.	Sri- Ram chandra Yadav	Gram Pradhan Sheetalpur Etah	Member
16.	Smt. Kamlesh	Gram Pradhan Veer Nagar Jalesar, Etah	Member
17.	Smt. Bhoori Begam	Gram Pradhan Fatehpura Kasganj Etah	Member
18.	Smt. Shukh Devi	Gram Pradhan Roshanpur Kasganj Etah	Member
19.	Sri- Kumar Pal Singh	Gram Pradhan Mohanpura Kasganj Etah	Member
20.	Sri Netra Pal	Gram Pradhan Doulatpur Muski Jalesar ,Etah	Member
21.	Sri- Sreepal	Gram pradhan Nagar Kanchanpur Patiyali Etah	Member
22.	Sri-Kripal Singh	Gram Pradhan Tikathar Jalesar Etah	Member
23.	Sri - Raj Kumar	Gram Pradhan Bara Samspur Jalesar Etah	Member
24.	Smt. Dulari Devi	Gram Pradhan Pahra Aliganj Etah	Member
25.	Smt. Radha Toumar	Gram Pradhan parouli Suhagpur Aliganj Etah	Member
26.	Smt. Neeraj Kumari	Gram Pradhan Jaithra Dehat Aliganj Etah	Member
27.	Smt. Nimbo Devi	Gram Pradhan Dariyavganj Patiyali Etah	Member
28.	Sri- Visram Singh	Gram Pradhan Rajepur kurra Patiyali Etah	Member
29.	Sri - Ram vilas Varma	Gram Pradhan Pura Sainthari Etah	Member
30.	Sri - Devendra Singh	Gram Pradhan Sirsa Tippu Etah	Member

प्रमाणित वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, साठवाड, वृजभूमि क्षेत्र, आगरा

पत्रांक /

दिनांक: आगरा: जनवरी, 2001

आदेश

शासनादेश संख्या 5051/ 38-4-96-77/ दि० 08.11.96 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए यह अवगत कराना है कि श्रम विभाग द्वारा निर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या 4097/ 36-3-2000-3 (एम. डब्लू)/ 97 दि० 4.2.2000 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सचिव ग्राम्य विकास अनुभाग-4, उ०प्र० शासन के पत्रांक 1779/ 38-4-2000-77/ 96 दि० 16.9.2000 के अनुसार ग्रामीण श्रमपूरक रोजगार योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों को रुपये 58/- प्रतिदिन मजदूरी देने के आदेश प्रसारित किये गये हैं। श्रम विभाग की न्यूनतम दरें वन विभाग पर भी लागू होती हैं। प्रमाणीय निदेशकों के स्तर पर श्रमिकों द्वारा लगातार बढ़ी हुई दर पर भुगतान देने की माँग की जा रही है। साथ ही स्थानीय जन प्रतिनिधियों, माननीय मंत्रीगणों द्वारा भी सिफारिश की जा रही है। यहाँ तक कि ताज ट्रेपेजियम योजना का मूल्यांकन माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की टीम द्वारा किया जाता है यदि मजदूरों द्वारा यह समस्या माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की समिति के समक्ष उठा दी जाये तो माननीय न्यायालय के समक्ष असमंजस की स्थिति हो जावेगी।

उ०प्र० शासन द्वारा अधोहस्ताक्षरी को कोई ऐसी पावर नहीं दी गयी है जिसके आधार पर शासनादेशों का अनुपालन न किया जा सके। वित्तीय भुगतान सही एवं शासनादेशों के अनुरूप किये जाने का पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व आहरण एवं वितरण अधिकारी का बनता है। अतः आप लोगों को सुझाव दिया जाता है कि दैनिक चट्टो पर कार्य करने वाले सभी श्रमिकों का भुगतान शासनादेश के अनुरूप करें किन्तु प्रमाणीय निदेशकों का उत्तरदायित्व यह भी बनता है कि किसी भी दशा में भौतिक लक्ष्य कम नहीं हो सकते हैं। अतः निर्धारित भौतिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करते हुए उपरोक्तानुसार कार्यवाही करना सुनिश्चित करें।

साठवाड, 3906

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दिनांक 5-2-2001

दिनांकित।

(आर० सी० गोताम)

वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक,
साठवाड, वृजभूमि क्षेत्र, आगरा

प्रतिलिपि समस्त प्रमाणीय निदेशक, साठवाड, वृजभूमि क्षेत्र आगरा को दिनांक 27.01.2001 को टी०टी० जेड की बैठक के दौरान हुए निर्णय के कम में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित प्रमाणीय निदेशक, आगरा तथा मथुरा के पत्रों का निरंतरण इस आदेश से हो जाता है।

(आर० सी० गोताम)

वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्रीय निदेशक,
साठवाड, वृजभूमि क्षेत्र, आगरा